THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 11TH JULY, 1851. [No. 19.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY evening *The usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past* 6 *o'clock*

On THURSDAY evening, *at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at* 7 *o'clock.*

the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at* 7 *o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at* 7 *o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroattlie at* 7 *o'lock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at* 7 *oclock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4½
Per Half Year..... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½
Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines.....Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines, per line..... Rs. 4
Repetitions..... „ 1½ | Repetitions do..... „ 2
Discount allowed to the Trade.
Contracts made for long periods.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums which have been duly placed to account as below:—

June 19th.	James Mitchell, Esq.....	Rs.	15	0 0
do 26th.	Colonel Hennell.....	„	18	0 0
do 30th.	Corporal Thompson, H.M.'s 86th regt.	„	8	0 0
July 8th.	A. Bosanquet, Esq	„	15	0 0
do do.	Captain R. Wallace.....	„	15	0 0
do do	Major R J Crozier.....	„	8	0 0

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOMBAY PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ON and after 1st June next, the rates of passagemoney will be reduced to the following:—

Bombay to Point de Galle	Rs. 190.
Penang	„ 400.
Singapore	„ 470.
Hong Kong	„ 700.
Madras	„ 290.
Calcutta	„ 420.

A deduction from the above rates for native passengers, victualling themselves.

In order to accommodate officers, &c., wishing to proceed to Penang, Singapore &c., for the benefit of their health, or on short leave of absence, return tickets will be issued for the double passage on reduced terms.

Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, } JOHN RITCHIE,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.
TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSERS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander.

Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to
Bombay 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship MALTA, (1300) Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched on 18th July, for the above Ports taking cargo and Passengers, also for Madras, and Calcutta, Suez, Malta, Constantinople, and Southampton.

Last Shipping day, 15th July.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, }
Bombay, 30th June 1851. }

EXTENTION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.

ON or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's first-class Steam Ships will be dispatched as an Extra Ship from CALCUTTA for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

In communication with these extra steam ships from Calcutta, the Company will despatch from Bombay, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam ship for Aden, to meet there the ship from Calcutta. At Aden the passengers, parcels and goods, from Bombay, will be transfered to the Calcutta ships, and be conveyed to Suez.

At Alexandria one of the Company's Steam Ships will receive the passengers, parcels and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

OUTWARD ROUTE.—In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first class steam ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for Alexandia, touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels and goods, to those places, and also via Egypt, to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China. But passengers, parcels and goods, for Bombay and Western India, will be conveyed from Southampton in the mail steamers leaving that port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

N. B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revieed, and reduced rates of passage money and freight, apply at their Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and at Southampton.

(Signed) C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ENGLAND

ON or about the 1st September next, the Peninsular and and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will start a first class Steam Ship from BOMBAY for ADEN in connection with the Extra Steamer which leaves Calcutta on the 21st August, with Passengers and Cargo for England.

Passengers by the Steamer can be booked to Southampton and the whole amount of Passage money (including transit through Egypt) can be paid in Bombay.

Goods and Parcels can be conveyed at reduced rates, and arrive at Southampton within five weeks after shipment.

Rates of Passage money will be published in a few days, and every other information can be obtained by applying at the Company's Office.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, } Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1851. }

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

MADAME F. MONNET, begs to inform the Ladies at Poona and Out-Stations that She has just received a large and choice consignment of Milinery of the newest fashions and patterns selected by MADAME C. MONNET, consisting of Bonnets, Mantillas, Silk Barege, Muslin, Tarlatan organdi, and other Dresses both for Morning and Evening ware, Shawls, Scarfs, Lace, Velvet, Flowers, Ribbons, and a quantity of Fancy articles, &c. &c. &c.

F. MONNET.

Poona, 7th July 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROSS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1851.

FOR SALE in 3 dozen cases—Port Wine from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the Godown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

NOW on sale at the godowns of the undersigned, No. 12 Apollo Street the undermentioned stores, which from their moderate prices and really fine qualities are recommended.

SHERRY, fine Pale Brown Golden.	qts	Rs.	18 to 20	per doz
Superior do do	do	do	22 to 24	do
Very best do do	do	do	26	do
PORT, Fine old Crusty	do	do	18 at 20	do
Superior	do	do	22 to 24	do
do	pts	do	12	do
MADEIRA, very fine	qts	do	20	do
Superior	do	do	24	do
London particular	do	do	26	do
CLARET, of denominations	do	do	18 to 20	do
very superior la Rose do	do	do	24	do
do do	pts	do	12	do
CHAMPAGNE, Superior creaming	qts	do	45	do
do	do	do	39	do
do	pts	do	21	do
SPIRITS—Brandy of denominations	qts	do	18 to 20	do
do Superior do do	do	do	24	do
in cases of 15 bottles per case			15	do
Gin, Scheidam	do		15	do
Old Tom	do		18	do
do Superfine do	do		30	do
Rum, fine old Jamaica	do		18	do
Whiskey, choice Glenlivet	do		18	do

OILMAN'S STORES of every description, a small consignment just landed.

Very fine Old Cheeroots Nos. 2 and 3.

BEER IN PINTS.

A Small quantity, just ripe ..... Rs. 4 per doz.

DILLON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

N. B.—Observe the address,—No 12, Apollo Street.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS-ANGLO FRENCH COMPANY. CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom house—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, [illegible] with confidential [illegible]

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.—

MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.

ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.

MARSEILLES—M. Chalandon, Boulevard.

LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopgate Street.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

HOLMFOOT SEMINARY.
NEAR LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

MISS MACDONALD receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES from India and the Colonies, on the following Terms—Clothing included:—

Board, Instruction in the English Language, History, Geography, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic; French, Italian, and German; Music and Drawing, with Residence during the Holidays; Washing, and Sea-bathing.—Under 10 years of age	50	GUINEAS.
Under 13 years of age	60	
Under 15 years of age	70	

The only extra charge made by Miss M. is for Medical Attendance, when necessary.

MISS MACDONALD has the experience of her Widowed Mother to assist her in rendering her Establishment a comfortable Home to the YOUNG LADIES placed under her care.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I AM persuaded that MISS MACDONALD'S Establishment will be most efficiently conducted, and that it will afford the blessing of a strictly religious education, combined with intellectual improvement, and all those physical advantages which are so essential to the health of children from India and other warm climates; while, at the same time, the Terms are as moderate as possible, and suited to meet the wishes of Officers and others with limited incomes.

A. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Late Superintending Surgeon Bombay Army."
14, ROYAL TERRACE, RAMSGATE.

GREAT EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE undersigned expects to receive by next mail a limited number of copies of the first three or four numbers of GILBERT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, cheap edition, for which subscribers' names will be registered. The price charged will be at the rate of twelve annas the shilling.

JAMES CHESSON

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

CHEMICAL TESTING IN THE ARTS.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO. supply every description of ACCURATE GRADUTATED APPARATUS for Chemical Testing in the Arts, Alcalimeters, Acidimeters, Acetimeters, Chlorimeters, Ammoniameters, Glass Hydrometers of every description in Single Spindles, or in Sets. Balances and weights, Decimal Measures, and Apparatus of all kinds for Analytical Operations. Chemical Museums, 53, Baker Street, London; and 40 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

[illegible] CHEMICAL & CHURCH APPARATUS, &c. &c.

ANDREW DUNLOP, No 21, Rampart Row, is prepared to execute on very favorable terms, orders [illegible] from Griffin & Co., [illegible] & Wood, or any other Manufactured indicated by the parties ordering.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY 11TH JULY, 1851. [No. 19.

SOCIAL STATE OF THE RYOTS.—It is impossible that an uneducated, can be a self-improving peasantry. Whatever natural shrewdness any class of men may possess, it will not induce them to leave the beaten path without aid of, at least, an elementary education. Many in of the improvers of our arts, and manufactures have risen from, what we usually term learned men, but they have all had the elements of learning; and all have been anxious to supply, by future application the original defect of an imperfect education, where that defect existed. What must the political economist think of a peasantry where not one man in a hundred can read or write, where, as a general rule, the shopkeeper, who sells to the farmer, the goods he requires, on trust, and buys the grain he has to sell, keeps all the accounts, while the agriculturist's only check on the merchant's honesty, is his own memory of transactions settled once a year. Is it possible that a [peasantry] in such a condition, can make any advancement in the art of cultivating the soil, or improve their social conditions? But such is the state of the peasantry in the whole of Western India. Except the few that have been taught to read, and write in Mission schools, and the still fewer that have acquired these faculties in Government schools, they are wholly uneducated; nor is there at present the least hope as far as we can see, of any improvement in this respect, Missionaries and the Government have both in a great degree withdrawn, except in the large towns, from the work of education; and the poor villagers are left to shift, as best they may. Government, as we shewed lately, expend three lakhs of rupees in upholding the superstitions of the country, and retaining the minds of the people in degradation and ignorance, but no funds are forthcoming for the education of the rural population, from whom they mainly derive the revenue; nor will they apply the money, now so ill expended, to so legitimate a use. Money is lavished in teaching rich natives, English, while the poor ryots are not enabled to master the elements of their own native language. We feel confident that such a state of things cannot always continue. The easy routine system, of doing, this year what was done the last, must come to an end, and we must have a decidedly forward course of improvement, directed especially to those who may be denominated the bones, and sinews of the body politic. To what can all our efforts to improve the country, come as long as the ryot is neglected, as long as he is valued like the ox, that draws his plough, only for the strength of his sinews. Yet with the exception of a few generous minds among the servants of Government, it is to be feared that the general estimation of the ryot is scarcely different from what we have stated. The system also by which good men are obliged to work, does not sufficiently provide for the elevation of the cultivator of the soil. The English Government has conferred great boons on the agricultural population, in abolishing, forced labour without hire, and the vexatious land customs. The public roads too, are in many places a great accomodation to them, and where the new assessment has been introduced they have benefitted, but are we on the score of these, or any other improvements affecting the physical condition of the people, to shut our eyes to the total want of education, among the rural population and and mental darkness that broods over them? By taking a census of the country it has been attempted to shew that a very fair proportion of the population are able to read and write. True, all Brahmans in the first place, and all shopkeepers, in the second place, can read and write; and in the large towns, many other classes of the population; but go abroad into the rural villages, and there the (Koolkurnee) village government-accountant and (Banyan) village shopkeeper, read and write for themselves, and all the rest of their fellow citizens.—There was an experiment made in the Poorunder district some years ago, at the suggestion of a benevolent government officer, of establishing schools in the rural villages, but when these schools came under the charge of the Board of Education, they were not found to give satisfaction, and they were, we believe, discontinued. of course schools of that class could not compete with those in towns, where Brahman, and Banyan boys attended, but they should not have been expected to do so. The great fault of all our operations, is the want of persevering patience. If a people suffering from degradation of ages, do not at once display the forwardness and intelligence that would be exhibited in a [] district in England, they are set down as incorrigible [] irremediable dunces, and the experiment of doing the [] The great Teacher impresses, as [] are slow to learn that 'one sow [] We all wish to reap as soo [] But this is not in accordance with [] ture established by infinite wisdom. Those [] of beneficence that yeild immediate fruit, are not those that confer the highest benefits [] mankind, but those rather that lie awhile unnoticed, and [] may be, are at first derided. Still in the end, either in this world, or in the world to come 'they that sow and they that reap shall rejoice together.'

THE REFORMATION. ITS PRINCIPLES.—We proceed now to state the conclusions resulting from the two positions with which we concluded the article on this subject in our last issue. From the first position, namely, the right to examine the Spiritual jurisdiction of the *Spiritual* Prince, resulted a fundamental conclusion, in *Spiritual* matters. As man was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man, so christians were not organized into a religious community for the sake of its Rulers; but these were instituted for the sake of those.—Church government was then but an instrument for the happiness of the Christian people, and the officers of the church were but the servants of ministers of the christian people. The New Testament was, in matters of doctrine, moral precept, and discipline, the constitution which bound equally the governor and the governed. To transcend this commission, was usurpation in the former: to disobey its requisitions, was rebellion in the latter. Hence arose the only true principles which determine the nature and extent of the relation between the spiritual ruler and his flock.

From the second position, namely, the right to examine the *temporal* jurisdiction of the *temporal* Prince, arose in *temporal* matters, a correspondent fundamental conclusion. As man could not answer the ends of his being without society; as society would be anarchy without government; and government could only by administered by a few; *civil* rulers were ordained only for the sake of the people. If the divine right of Popes and Prelates, who traced a title to the Apostles, could not screen them from the scrutiny of reason and the test of Scripture, it was impossible that the Reformer, even admitting the divine right of kings, should not as-

sert the amenability of the successors of Constantine, Clovis and Charlemagne to the same tribunal. The inference then of the Reformer could not be resisted, that kings were but the servants of the people, ordained for their good, in the order of Providence; and responsible to them. When Gregory the great, assumed as his title, "servant of the servants of God," he gave an example of wisdom, humility, and virtue, which kings might have imitated, honorably and advantageously—a lesson, which the people of some monarchies have inscribed, and the people of all others, if equally oppressed, will inscribe, in letters of blood, on the canopy of every throne. The result of these two positions, taken together, was, that all the officers and institutions of church and state, and the entire administration of spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns of [illegible] and political affairs, were ordained for the good of the whole community; and that the people had the right, and therefore, the power to correct abuses, and to resist the tyrant and oppressor, whether he wore a crown or a mitre.

From the great principles of responsibility thus established, were deduced four conclusions:

First.—If the great institutions of civil and ecclesiastical government were only *means* to the attainment of an *end*, and *that end the welfare of the people*, it followed, that every inferior depository of power, and every possible modification of society, must have been ordained for the same purpose, with the same accountability.

Second.—Every individual was himself but a fellow-laborer in the common cause, for the common good, whether as a christian, in relation to the church, or as a subject, in relation to the state. All his talents and virtues, all his capacities for usefulness, were indeed his, in point of *personal power*, but were the property of *the commun[illegible]* point of *relative duty*. Hence, every [illegible]y the fundamental principles of th[illegible]-pact, to promote not only his[illegible]d happiness of others.

Third.—If man himself, [illegible]d from nature, or had acquired by [illegible], were destined to those ends, by the constitutional law of Christian society the arts and sciences, the whole circle of human knowledge, all that man ever had done, and all that man ever could do, were ordained to promote the happiness and interests of the people, and were valueless if they did not. Hence, the true worth of the respective departments of knowledge, depended on their power to meliorate the condition of society, and not on their antiquity, or on their fitness to decorate princes and courts; and to promote an ostentatious, dazzling, national glory.—Hence, also, it followed, that the departments of moral Science, were incomparably more important, than those of the Physical Sciences; that among the moral sciences Religion stood in the first rank, and political philosophy next. This sentiment is finely illustrated by the thought of Algernon Sydney, carried, however, to an unwarrantable extreme, but admirable in itself, and full of wisdom and dignity; for he tells us, that he deems all studies unworthy the regard of a man, except the study of the principles of just government.

Fourth.—The grand result of all the principles of the Reformation, and of all the considerations flowing from them, is worthy of such a cause, and of such champions, as the Reformers. It is centered in two words—duty and usefulness: Duty, as the only criterion of right; usefulness, as the only standard of merit. In a word, the Reformation ordained, not only for its own day, and the communities of that day; but for all time, and for all nations, that the New Testament is the only genuine moral constitution of society, and its principles, the only safe and wise foundation of all civil and political establishments.

We shall conclude here with reference to the principles of the Reformation. Its grand results, in their very nature immutable, imperishable, and securing the perpetuity and progress of these principles, will form the subject of a future article.

PHASES OF INFIDELITY.—What is the religious character of the age in which we live? What is the point at which we have arrived, and what the direction in which we are making? It is probable that very different answers would be given by different parties to these important inquiries. Is the age religious, or irreligious? Are we tending towards Popery or infidelity? or is the movement, on the whole, towards Bible Christianity? We hesitate to answer any of these queries very dogmatically; but the views we entertain on the subject will be understood from the following observations. In the first place it is clear that the age is not irreligious, in the sense of being wholly indifferent to religion. The amazing effort and progress made in all things physical, does not banish, the subject of religion from men's thoughts. The unseen,—the infinite,—the eternal,—the soul,—God,—these topics are not ignored. On the contrary, the war of opinion which marks the age is not confined to social and political questions; it enters the sacred territory of religion with as much ardour as any other. We have witnessed what we trust, we may characterize as an awakening of a spirit of earnest vital Christianity, so that, contrasting the present century with the 'leaden reign' of the preceding one, we may thank God and take courage. Of recent days however, the world has been ringing with the noise of advancing Popery; and although they who are particularly vehement in their demonstrations either of joy or sorrow on this account, seem to forget how powerfully Protestant truth has been working in Madeira, Ireland Italy and elsewhere, yet unquestionably there has been an ominous resuscitation in many influential quarters of the gigantic superstition. It might seem impossible that contemporaneously with this there should be a great quickening of infidelity. And yet such is the fact. In highly educated circles in England Popery has been making advances; in highly educated circles in England infidelity has donned her armour and given her challenge to the world in a spirit of more determined opposition to the truth than ever. Possibly some of our readers may regard this contemporaneous development of two hostile systems, like Popery and Infidelity as a sufficient reason why we should smile contempt at the Puny efforts of both. Leave them to destroy each other; why should the Truth take alarm at their warlike demonstrations? But this is a false view. If Popery and Infidelity cannot be styled allies, yet their joint action against the truth is precisely the same as if they were. Each seems to necessitate the other. We see an example of this mutual relation in France. The mind of that unhappy country appears perpetually to oscillate betwixt the two; and the farther they swing in one direction, the more violent is the succeeding impulse in the other. On the whole, Popery is the chief gainer when a community has long been under the chilling influence of infidelity. The soul reasserts her rights;—she was intended to live by faith, and draw her strongest motives and consolations from the unseen world; and, when she awakens to a sense of the injury done her, she eagerly throws herself into the arms of that presumed infallible church, which can at once solve all mysteries, and absolve from all sins. On the same principle that he who in youth is the wildest sceptic, often becomes in old age the most insane bigot, and your gay Epicurean Montaigne dies 'with the host sticking in his throat' a wide spread Infidelity will be too surely followed by a wide spread Popery. We observe with far more sorrow, than surprise, that there is a strong tendency towards Romanism in Germany. Germany the most extravagant in its worship of human reason, of all countries under the sun. We look there with anxiety and alarm on this simultaneous revival of the two great opponents of 'the faith even delivered to the saints.' Take a few facts regarding recent developments of infidelity;—for of developments of Popery we have been hearing quite enough. For several years past, there has been appearing a rapid succession of works in England, (we mean chiefly to speak of England at present) which have for their object the extirpation of all belief in the supernatural. The series of works called the 'Catholic series,' published by Chapman in London deserves especial notice, as enjoying the 'bad eminence' of accomodating the high philosophic scepticism of Germany, to the more practical cast of English mind. Parker, and Emerson of America have diligently labored in the same vocation. One of the brothers Newman, and

one of the brothers Froude have been as vehement supporters of the extremest rationalism, as their brothers of the grossest superstition; and as their books are written with no small artistic skill, they have been doing vast mischief. The justice and holiness of God, as set forth in the Bible, are to men of this modern infidel school, objects of invincible repugnance: Emerson talks of the 'dark shadow of the Hebrew God,' and would fain class 'Jehovah who is a consuming fire' with some of the terrific Heathen deities. What is most dangerous in these men's writings, is this, that they do not generally indulge in coarse ribaldry like Paine, or in cold heartless scepticism like Hume; but they appeal to the conscience, and the heart, and would fain set these against that blessed revelation to which the conscience and heart of modern Europe owe all that exalts them above the moral creed, and conduct of ancient Greece and Rome.

One of the works that have most surprised us by the extreme character of their infidelity is one published in London last year under the comprehensive title of "The Purpose of Existence popularly considered, in relation to the origin, development and destiny of the Human Mind." we have not seen the work, and we judge of it from some notices of it given in the last number of the North British Review. It is anonymous, but the author tells us enough to let us see that he is a man of fortune, rank, and education, residing apparently somewhere in Ireland. He holds matter to be self-existent, eternal, and indestructible. As for spirit, it is "evolved out of matter." "The spirit of vitality" in vegetables is transfused into the animals that feed on them, and thence also into carnivorous animals. In man, this spirit is refined by his more perfect organs and subtler absorbents into an intellectual essence. And so on: one really marvels whether in reading such execrable trash he be not groping his way amid the mystic cosmogonies of Sanconiathon, rather than hearing the deliberately formed opinions of a philosopher of the nineteenth century.

But this is not the worst product of our modern infidelity. We have another work of much pretension, called 'Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development,' which is the issue of the joint labours of Mr. Atkinson, and the well known Harriet Martineau. Miss Martineau is a writer of considerable power, and we have no desire to question the value of her political, economical, and historical works. Far more presumptuous however, than powerful, are all her lucubrations on religion, and we were especially disgusted with the cool confidence with which in a recent volume of travels she [illegible] the origin of Judaism and Christianity, shewing [illegible] entire satisfaction how three fourths of the [illegible] purely Egyptian, and almost the totality of [illegible] without acknowledgement from the [illegible] that Harriet Martineau was no Christian, we knew that well, but we had no idea that her unbelief had reached the climax which her present work reveals. Her literary colleague Mr. Atkinson had said: 'Philosophy finds no want of God in Nature—no personal Being or Creator, nor sees the want of any:' or somewhat more moderately, yet to the same effect: 'I do not say there is no God; but that it is extravagant and irreverent to to imagine that cause a person' Miss Martineau replies to him: 'I am glad I asked in what sense you used the words God, origin &c., for your reply comes to me like a refreshing sympathy, as rare as it is refreshing. There is no theory of God, of an author of Nature, of an origin of the universe, which is not utterly repugnant to my faculties.' Nor is this all. The immortality of man is a point for which most unbelievers have generally contended zealously: but hear Miss Martineau. 'As for the fallacy of all arguments for a conscious existence after death, I agree with you entirely; I think that not only is the desire taken for evidence but that the desire itself is a fictitious thing.' And Mr. Atkinson echoes the sentiment. 'In death' says he 'you shall be as you were before you were—in a sleep for evermore.'

That such sentiments should be entertained in this age by educated, and accomplished men is sufficiently melancholy; but it is passing strange that such sentiments can be calmly published to the world, aye, proclaimed unfalteringly even by female lips. We may remark in passing that Harriet Martineau is an enthusiastic mesmerist, a believer, seemingly, in the wildest pretensions of clairvoyants and somnambules. Such is the headlong, credulity of your thorough going sceptic! It reminds us of a remarkable fact in the history of the great French Revolution; when all belief in God and immortality was laughed to scorn, and a conflagration had been made of Bibles and prayer-books, the belief in astrology and foretelling ran to the wildest excess. There seems to be some natural law necessitating such things; or else they come as a special visitation from the avenging hand of God.

We have left ourselves no room to dwell upon a development of infidelity more portentous still, exhibited in a recent publication of the French Philosopher Comte, whose work on 'Positive Philosophy' has attracted considerable notice. It is Buddhism accommodated to Europe in the nineteenth century; it aims at the suppression of the Christian Church, and the establishment of a great Atheistic confederation, modelled after the fashion of the Romish Hierachy and Church, for 'the systematic worship of humanity" (i. e. human nature.) It is a stupendous system of hero-worship; its calendar contains the names of all the supposed benefactors of mankind, selected from all ages and all creeds. While our Oriental Buddhism, fundamentally Atheistic, was compelled in some faint sense to acknowledge God, this last product of the self-deifying intellect of modern Europe rigidly excludes this obnoxious idea.

But enough of these monstrous fancies—these fearful aberrations of the mind cast loose from its moorings,—abandoning God, and by God abandoned, many lessons suggest themselves in connexion with the facts here referred to; but we confine ourselves to one. We talk of the light of the nineteenth century;—what is it? It is reflected from ten thousand objects, but it is primarily radiated forth only by one—the Bible. We have one sun, and myriads of planets in our moral system. Quench that solitary fount of light; and all the lesser lamps are quenched with it, and the pall of death, settles on the face of Creation.

The Nineteenth Century.—There is a peculiarity of the present age, to which we think too little attention has been paid. The universal exclamation is that it is an age of progress; and the word progress is used to designate advancement in a right direction, and toward the best results. Perhaps the actual state of things is foreshadowed in the parable which speaks of good seed and bad seed being sown in a certain field; and of wheat and tares springing therefrom; and of their being permitted both to grow together until the harvest. The good seed is to spring up and to develope itself into the blade and the ear and the full corn in the ear; to reach its highest state of development; and the evil seed is suffered to spring up and go on correspondingly to maturity. The time of harvest is a time when both the bad and the good are in their most matured and flourishing condition. The same season and the same successive phases of that season, witness the steady progress both of the tares and of the wheat; and those very rains and sunbeams that fill the ears of wheat, are perverted by the tares to their own rank exuberance; and there comes a moment when the tares are in their glory, and the wheat stalks are in their's.

Such a moment, it seems to us, is come in the world's history. Look where you will, you behold signs of unprecedented activity and progress. Things are ripening with midsummer rapidity. Each thing goes duly on to its own development, according to the law of its own being. The tares are not making approaches to the nature of wheat; but are hastening to an unprecedented exhibition of themselves. And so too the wheat. But we will proceed to illustrations drawn from the existing state of things.

The Missionary spirit of Protestantism, is in a state of remarkable development. Within the last fifty years numerous societies have been formed, thousands of Missionaries sent forth, millions of pounds sterling contributed

and efforts made to plant the gospel in every nation, tribe and tongue. Protestant Missions exist on the shores of Africa, Asia, and America and ramify into the interior; in Polynesia, Australasia, and the various Archipelagos; in papal Europe even. And they have been successful. Through them, Greenlanders, Hottentots, Sandwich Islanders, Hindus, people of every belief, and every grade of civilization, have been brought into the kingdom of God. The world is dotted with churches that have been gathered through the evangelistic efforts of the Protestants of this day; and many of these churches are beginning to organize missionary operations having reference to the regions round about. The converts from Romanism have been numerous. In many parts of France and Germany, churches of such converts have been gathered. Hundreds from the island of Madeira have sought an asylum in the U. States. The Gospel has had great success among the Roman Catholic emigrants in America. In the great European convulsions of 1848, Protestants beheld with astonishment such countries as Austria and Italy open to the Bible; and made haste to introduce thousands of copies of the word of God.

The Missionary spirit of Romanism has also been much aroused of late. Immense sums have been and are being collected in France, in Austria, and elsewhere for the propagation of that faith. The rates of increase of the Catholic priests in the U. States, and in Great Britain, is almost startling. And they tell also of innumerable converts being gathered from heathenism. The present attitude of popery is wonderfully triumphant. Perhaps no papal bull ever produced so great an excitement, as was produced last autumn in Great Britain by the Pope's decretal of Sep. 24. Within a few years 100 Ministers of the Church of England have lapsed to Romanism. And the priests in France have been steadily and rapidly acquiring ascendency since the revolution of 1848.

Infidelity, in its various forms of rationalism, deism, pantheism and atheism, has been making rapid strides. Already in 1843 two infidel newspapers had attained the enormous circulation of 150,000 weekly in Britain; and it was stated that there were besides 163 different unstamped newspapers, opposed to the interests of religion. Since then their number has greatly increased. Infidel lecturers are said to be increasingly numerous on both sides of the Atlantic. Their favorite books are translated into foreign languages; and are sent to the most distant shores that they may meet the missionary of religion. In Paris during the seven years ending 1824, upwards of two millions of volumes of the works of Voltaire and Rousseau, were printed. Every body knows how Pantheism has spread in Germany, and how prevalent it is at the present moment. In the city of New York, three anti-Christian newspapers are published in the German language alone.

The arts of civilization have had an unprecedented development since this century set in. There is no need of dwelling on this. Can any one mention a branch, either of the fine arts, or the arts of mere utility, that is not at this moment industriously and ardently cultivated.

Humanity has made great progress. Witness the partial abolition of the slave-trade, the strong feelings excited by the existence of American slavery, and the great Peace conventions. The spirit of reform seems fairly aroused.

And yet the slave-trade goes on with prodigious activity. Appalling is the number of slaves annually carried from Africa to South-America. There are three millions of slaves in the United States. Fifty millions sterling are spent in Great Britain annually for spirituous liquors. And that there is a most rapid augmentation in the Opium traffic, is manifest from the statistics published.

The world has made great progress in morality. Things that men would now shriek from, were once practised without a single compunction or a single reproof. But there is reason to believe that immorality prevails in many parts of the world, as much as it has done in any age. There is reason to believe that in Paris and London and Vienna, a frightful degree of immorality exists, falling little if any short of the dark catalogue contained in the 1st Chapter of Romans.

Superstition seems to be at its maturity. Witness the crowds that flocked within the last twelvemonth, even from distant places, to see the miraculously-moving eyes of painted Madonnas; the million of persons that went in 1844 to look upon the holy coat of Treves, and be healed thereby; the multitudes of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen that have made a pilgrimage within the last three years to the place where the Virgin Mary appeared to some shepherd-children. Witness Mormonism. Witness the fact that a newspaper is published in America, under the editorial care of the apostles.

If we turn to Mohommedism, even there we see some signs of activity and progress, such as have not been seen in any age before. We allude to the use made of the press in multiplying copies of the Koran. In this very city myriads of copies in various editions, with and without commentaries, are annually struck off.

Again, Heathenism is largely availing itself of the press. Vast numbers of books and tracts in the native languages, designed to increase the hold that Hinduism has upon the minds of the people, are daily offered for sale in Bombay. And new Hindu temples are yearly erected, some of them as massive as though intended to be used a thousand years.

Truly things look harvest-like. Blessed be God for the wheat. Would that it might rapidly attain a far higher perfection, before the predicted moment when "one like the Son of Man shall thrust in his sickle on the earth; and the earth be reaped."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—We have already remarked that the Jews were not a sanguinary people. Perhaps some who have been accustomed to the strong language and triumphant tone of infidels on this subject, and who have never taken the trouble to refer to the testimony of history respecting it, may be surprised at the declaration. But let them take that trouble; and they will find new illustrations of the fact that infidel literature is remarkable for its displays of ignorance, rashness and unreasonableness. Men of great ability have contributed to this sort of literature; but the evidences of their ability are not in those contributions. The power of prejudice to blind the mind, and to warp the judgment, is a thing of frequent manifestation in this world. The pages of Gibbon, and Voltaire, exhibit great sagacity and rationality, [illegible] come to a page where Christianity is the subject, [illegible] mediately statements are made, and conclusions [illegible] whose falseness, and irrationality a child [illegible] that child has received the wisdom which [illegible] from above, and which is "without partiality." [illegible] many, unfortunately, neglect to make [illegible] which should be made; they suppose the opinions of those writers to be as valuable on one subject, as on another; not considering that great intellectuality, and ample opportunities of investigation may be equipoised by a bias contrary to the truth.

Ancient History treats of little else than of war. The place assigned to any nation therein is according to the extent to which that nation has engaged in war. An unwarlike nation, one not bent at any time upon external conquests, and content to be distinguished by its civil institutions, has a very few pages allotted to it in Ancient History. No other ancient nation, inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean, has so few pages devoted to it, in what is called profane history, as the Jewish. This single fact speaks volumes. It had no Sesostris', Hannibals, Cæsars, Alexanders. It had no rage for conquest. For several centuries preceding the birth of Christ, the history of that part of the world is engrossed by the endless narrative of the mutual wars of Syria and Egypt; while India does little more than serve as a highway between the two countries

We are far from wishing to magnify the Jews. It is not our business. They were men; in their natural impulses and tendencies not unlike the great body of the human family. Of this there are melancholy proofs in there own ingenuous record. All that we are concerned

to, do, is to show that the constitution, and laws given them by God were worthy of God, and that so far as they respected and conformed to these, the results upon their own character were beneficent. Had their obedience been entire and uninterrupted, that constitution would have made them the model nation of the world, illustriously revealing the character of the true Governor of Universe, and filling all with eager expectation of that Messiah, to whose advent their own national existence was introductory. Instead of this, their obedience was most imperfect. Almost from the very beginning, many of the divine statutes were suffered to lie a dead letter, because of the self-denial, and the faith required for their fulfilment. Consequently, the Jews became the subject of severe and reiterated chastisement.

But it is said that their civil code was sanguinary and unmerciful. This charge can with no propriety lie against them; for that code emanated not from themselves, but from God. That code was in some respect severe. Certain crimes are made capital, that men are generally unwilling to regard as capital. And one reason why they were made so, was, that men might alter their views of them, and discover their heinousness. The code that God gave to the Jews was not formed according to the estimate that mankind generally forms of the relative importance of sins; but for the purpose of correcting their notions of these. It was necessary that the Jews should regard idolatry as being a crime of great flagrancy, and those rites, and observances, by which they were to be kept distinct from other nations, as of awful obligation; therefore idolatry, sabbath breaking, and the like were to be punished with death. And the acts of divine Justice that are recorded in the Bible, are for the purpose of correcting the popular estimate of certain sins. Men needed no special instruction to see the enormity of the sin of Lot's daughter; but they do need some striking lessons to know the greatness of the sin of Lot's wife. They readily perceive that the most lawless, and shameless of the dwellers in Sodom, deserved a storm of fire from heaven; but they do not of themselves see, that all who had fellowship with them, deserved it likewise.—This give us a key to the understanding of much that is in the Bible.—Men would scarcely have noticed the sin of Uzzah, and the sin of Ananias and Sapphira, had not God powerfully called their attention to them.

But as a whole, the Jewish code was not severe. Usury was forbidden, and all were laid under the most solemn obligations to succour the poor and needy. God is represented as the friend of the poor, and the helpless; and injuries against them were regarded as against himself. It was crime not to succour one whose ox or whose ass had fallen in the road, or who had met with any similar misfortune. It was criminal to withhold the hire of the labourer, day. The whole harvest was not to be gathered, nor were to be permitted to glean. And by innumerable instances of this kind, the Lord manifested his will, that the Jews should not merely refrain inflicting injuries, but consider themselves bound, by citizenship, to seek each one, the good of the rest. Thefts were punished by four-fold or five-fold restitution; but the day is not long gone by when stealing was punished with death in England; and it is on record that a woman was hung there, for having stolen a loaf of bread when her children were starving. We believe that more unjustifiable suffering was caused in one year under a code that tolarated the slave trade, than was caused in a whole generation, under the law of Moses, given 3300 years ago to the Jews.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from 'Inquirer,' stating eleven objections to the Bible. He has our thanks for his candour. Many of the objections have been answered in works on the Evidences; but we will cheerfully accede to his request and hasten to meet them. We hope to do this in our next issue.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.—FRENCH politics seem, like a kaleidescope, to be 'an everchanging scene'. A short time ago Louis Napoleon was up, now he is down, and General Cavaignac, who was once, before the popular idol, seems to be again coming into favor; in fact if the presidential election were to take place now, the principle struggle would be between him, Henri Cinq, and the socialist candidate, whoever that might be. But as that event will not be for some months yet, there is no knowing what change in the peoples fickle affections may take place in the interim. In truth, with regard to the election, there is no certainty, but the fact of uncertainty The great topic of the day in Paris at present is the revision of the constitution, and fierce is the struggle and intense the clamor on that subject. While the Legitimists and Orleanists are eager for the revision, the Republicans are violent in their opposition to it. The assembly it is generally believed, will vote for this revision, but the mooted point is, whether it will vote for the total, or partial revision. The Legitimists wish for a total revision, which would have the effect of virtually putting an end to the Republic; of course, to this the Republicans moderates object. The Monarchists have a chance of success if they would only be united amongst themselves, but the much-talked-of fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists seems as far off as ever, and the general impression is that M. Thiers, and a large portion of the Orleanist party, will, at the eleventh hour, rally round the Republican flag on the question of the revision. The popularity of the President, however, has considerably revived since his recent journey to Dijon the *Home News* observes:—"The petitions for the revision of the constitution are from every part of France, and many of them call for the prolongation of the President's power. The Duc de Broglie has laid on the table the petition of the moderate majority, with 222 signatures representing as many votes, and the Bonapartists and Legitimists (not the whole, but a part) will probably make up a number scarcely short of the majority required by the unrevised constitution, so that the cause of Napoleon, as probable President, looks more promising and prosperous than ever it did.

ROME. During the short period of the popular triumph in Rome, nobody was ever more abused, reviled, and slandered then were the Roman triumvirs. The organs of the vatican in Great Britain represented them as men destitute of every moral principle, and who stuck at no crimes to attain the end of universal anarchy and misrule One of the most favorite and oft-reiterated charges, however, was that of embezzlement of the public money, and it was more than hinted that the Italian patriots had not only mal-appropriated the Pope's treasure, but that they had also disposed of many of the priceless objects of art with which his capital was stored. Thus were the public taught to believe that organized robbery and peculation, not to speak of murder, were in the ascendant during the brief period of lay government, under the form of a commonwealth, in central Italy. But the character of these noble-minded men, we are happy to say, has been cleared from all stain on this point, and that even by their enemies. An official report which has just been presented to the Papal Government on the subject of the accounts of the Roman municipality under the Republic, entirely exculpates the Republicans from these unworthy accusations. The expenses were controlled within the proper limits. The Treasures of the Vatican Museum, which were represented as pillaged, are found untouched. The Belvidere Apollo, which the *London Times* described as on its way to America, is still a fixture; and Mazzini, whom the same paper sneered at very lately, as returned to "his lodging at Brompton," occupied at Rome just as modest a set of rooms at the corner of the *via Babuino*. One proof of the superiority of the Republican Government is the preference shown to it by the Romans themselves, while that of the Pontiff is detested. The Romans have imitated their brethren of Milan by abstaining from tobacco and the lottery, the two principal resources of the Pope's exchequer. All this shows very plainly, that let the French bayonets once be withdrawn, the Pope would have to don his coachman's livery again.

THE Report of the union of the Baptist churches in Britain, states the clear increase of members for the last year, in 970 churches, at 11, 815. The increase has been

principally in Wales. The average gain to each church exceeds twelve members.

MILES of Railroad in the United Kingdom, 1st Jany. 1851,—6621. Miles of Railroad completed in the United States, the early part of this year, 10618. The great railroad from New York to Lake Erie the longest in the world, being 463 miles in length is just completed. The railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, uniting the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico, would be completed, say the last accounts, by the month of August next.—The route via the River and Lake of Nicaragua was to be opened on the 1st of July. There are only 12 miles of land transit, by this rout. Mr Whitney, the author of the scheme for a Great Pacific Railroad, to stretch from the Atlantic [illegible] of the United States clear across the con- [illegible] America, a distance of some 3000 miles, [illegible]ment has met with much sympathy in America, is to visit London this summer, we understand, and seek to awaken public interest there, in behalf of this gigantic measure.

ONE of the Local journals finds fault with us for a comparison contained in our last number, of the holy evangelists with Bombay editors. If the former had been compared with the latter in point of holiness; or of inspiration; or of truthfulness even; we would be open to condemnation. But the point being simply that of plurality of narrative, we find nothing to retract. The comparison in any sense however, is declared to be profanity. Great tenderness of religious feeling we cannot but respect. Nevertheless we would suggest that our Lord compared himself to a sower, to a shepherd, to a woman making bread, to a stone, to a door, to bread and even to a thief. The apostles are compared to vine-branches, to stewards, to men running for a race, to oxen, to soldiers, to herdsmen and to, ploughmen. Is an editor something so far below all these, that to name him is profanation, when to name them is of unquestionable propriety? If this be the language of humility, it may pass; but if of inconsiderateness we beg leave to wonder.

The same party finds no difficulties in the Bible. We congratulate him. We too find none. When a man has seen them removed there remain not any. But we suggest that it would be well to avoid a style that is calculated to excite them. It is not every one that can say with one breath, the Jews were the most sanguinary race upon earth, and with the next, that the Bible presents no difficulties.

Review.

RIG VEDA SANHITA: A Collection of ancient Hindoo Hymns &c by H. H. Wilson M A F R S vol. 1.
London W. H. Allen & Co, 1850.

It may seem almost a hopeless aim to endeavour to introduce such a work as that above announced to the general reader. Nor do we deny that for getting thoroughly interested in such a work, a mind that has a more than ordinary taste for antiquarian studies, is required: of a good many of our acquaintance, who have set themselves down to read through the Koran we do not know one who accomplished the task, not that the book is very long, but that the mind gets sickened with its endless repetitions. It is quite the same with this Elementary book of Brahmanical Theology, and we have no intention of inflicting upon our readers more than a short specimen of its interminable invocations to the Fire, Wind, Sun, and such others deified natural objects.—But what we wish to bring before those of them who feel an interest in the welfare of the population around us, is, that this book fully demonstrates the entire baselessness of the Hindoo religion, as now existing, and practised every day by all classes of the people. This book, the most ancient, the most sacred, this book, cherished by the Brahmans above every thing earthly, proves that their present system of faith and practice is not that of their fathers, but one entirely different, and in many respects contradictory to it. The volume contains a little more than three hundred pages, and fifty pages of an introduction. In the introduction, Professor Wilson clearly shews from the Book itself, that there were in ancient times only three, instead of four, Vedas, as the modern Brahmans affirm, that only the first of them is an original, and what is ancient in the others is nothing but extracts from the first, that the works called Brahmana Ussanishada &c belong to a quite different state of things;—in a word he arrives at the same conclusions, by a slower and surer process, at which others had previously arrived, and confirms in general what students of the Vedas in this country, Lassar, and other learned Germans, had laid down as to the ancient system of religion, being perfectly different, from Modern Hindooism. We trust the work will find a place in every Mission library, and that those Hindoos who have become acquainted with the English language will not be ashamed to learn from our enlight[illegible] countryman, those mysteries, which their own priesthood either could not, or would not, unveil to them. None of the Gods now in such high repute among the Hindoos hold any high place in this work. Brahma, Siva, are unknown, and Vishnu, is but the Younger brother of Indra. The chief Gods of the Vedas were the personified Fire (Agni), Wind (Wayu) the Firmament (Indra), the Ether (Waruna), the Sun (Aditya). These were worshipped with animal sacrifices, and libations of the Soma liquor, derived from barley, and the subacid juice of the Sarcostema Viminalis, of both of which, the Brahmans themselves, largely partook.—It is particularly to be remarked that these ancient Brahmanical Gods had no images made to them.—The Work opens with the following lines to the God of fire, "I glorify Agni, the high priest of the sacrifice, the divine, the ministrant, who presents the oblation (to the Gods), and is the possessor of great wealths. May that Agni who is celebrated by both ancient and Modern sages conduct the Gods hither."

In an address to Indra (P. 158) there is the following stanza. "Thou, mighty Indra, sendest down from heaven by thy power, upon the realms of earth, the world sustaining rain: exhilerated (by the Soma juice) thou hast expelled the waters (from the clouds) and hast crushed Vritra by a solid rock."

Again, (P. 204) in an address to the sa[illegible]t is said, "Mighty wielder of the thunderbolt, when t[illegible] had thus exalted thee by praise, and the exhilera[illegible] juice (had been drunk) thou didst expel by thy [illegible]r from the earth, manifesting thy sovereignty."

It is to these two deities that most of the hymns in the Rig Veda are addressed. Fire and the Firmament, then were the principal deities of the ancient Brahmans.

The words of these hymns instead of being said, to have been uttered by Brahma, are on the contrary evidently the words of certain sages, who are introduced saying, "I Watsa &c."

"The blessings prayed for," (according to Professor Wilson Preface P. 25), are for the most part of a temporal and personal description,—wealth, food, life, posterity, cattle, cows, and horses; There are a few indications of a hope of immortality, and of future happiness, but they are neither frequent, nor in general, distinctly, announced"

These brief extracts and remarks we hope will suffice to turn the attention of those interested in the subject, to the work itself.

It would ill become us to presume to pass any judgement on the way, in which the Professor has executed his task. His name however is a sufficient guarantee for excellence on this head, and the work bears throughout, the marks of the

exercise of the greatest care, to ensure correctness, and laborious diligence in making the translations.

Selections.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The debate on Mr Urquhart's motion on Friday night last of a vote of want of confidence in her Majesty's Government founded upon a review of its conduct in reference to the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, may be regarded as conclusive of the general feelings and opinions of the House of Commons on the arrogance of the Roman Pontiff, which, in the exercise of its first duty to the country, it was its duty to arraign and to curb. The resolution upon which the debate turned, as well observed by Sir George Grey, amounted to a complete negative of all that the House had decided by large majorities on former occasions, and its rejection by so large a majority as seventy-nine must be taken as a strong indication of the firm resolution of the House to follow the Government in its opposition to Papal inference, moderate and unassuming that opposition may be. The division is in itself a circumstance highly significant, which merely requires attention drawn to it, and to the subject with reference to which occurred, to convey an impression of satisfaction to all such as are desirous of seeing the Protestant element of our system of Government perpetuated. Extraordinary as was the combination of circumstances under which that division was brought about, by the secrecy of the movement, and the interested motives which were exercised to induce members to say 'aye' to the motion of the Hon. Member for Stafford, that motion met with a fate which we cannot but think it merited. If the question just now is 'Popery,' or 'no Popery, It is hard to doubt that the resolution meant in effect 'Popery,' though disguised by many removes. Undoubtedly the mildness of the Government measure is a subject of deep regret. The Government believe, however, that weak as it certainly is, it will have the effect of opposing a legislative resistance to the aggression, and until this is disproved by practical experience, a vote of censure was alike uncalled for and unjust.—Northern Warder.

DIOCESAN SYNOD AT EXETER.

Matters which will be considered at the Diocesan Synod to be holden (God willing), in the Cathedral at Exeter, on Wednesday, 25th June next, and the two following days.

On the 25th will be proposed:—

1. A declaration of adherence to the Article of the Nicene Creed—"I acknowledge one Baptism for the Remission of Sins", and especially to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the Articles and Formularies of our own Church, on the spiritual grace to infants in the Holy Sacrament of Baptism.

2. A declaration of adherence generally to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as now set forth in the Articles of Religion, and in the Book of Common Prayer; and of our firm belief that secession from our Church, being a sound branch of the Catholic Church, to any other religious community, is an act of schism; and, in particular, that secession to the Church of Rome involves the abandonment of truth for error, and is perilous to salvation.

3. A declaration against the recent schismatical assignment of a bishopric of Plymouth by the Pope.

On the 26th and 27th the following subjects will be considered so far as the time shall admit:—

1. Education according to the principles of the Church of England. Schools for the poor—middle schools—Training College of masters at Exeter, of mistresses at Truro. Inspection of schools.

2. Catechizing—Best mode of carrying out the requirements of the Church, as stated in the rubrics and canons.

3. Continual pastoral superintendence of the young, who have left school—especially the encouragement of the living together of young agricultural labourers on a plan at once economical and under regulations for self-discipline, in agricultural colleges.—(See Parochial Work, by Rev. C. Monro, p. 184—198.)

4. Increasing the number of authorized teachers and assistants of ministers, by the ordaining of permanent deacons, especially of teachers duly recommended by the Training College at Exeter.

5. Assistance of lay parishioners to the parochial clergy, especially by encouraging voluntary associations for good works.

6. More frequent Divine services in churches on week-days Due observance of the days appointed by the Church to be always administered.

7. More frequent celebration of the Holy Communion.

8. Separation of services especially in connexion with the two immediately preceding questions.

9. Public performance of public baptism of infants; and right of parents giving due notice, to require the public baptism of their children on holydays.

10. Care to be taken in reminding sponsors of their real responsibility, and correcting false notions of that responsibility. The encouragement of bodies of persons (especially Sunday-school teachers, district visitors, and other lay parishioners) agreeing to undertake the office of sponsors in cases where it shall be found necessary.

11. Churching of women after illegitimate births, under what regulations.

12. Whether the office of Burial ought not to be always fully and equally performed over all that are buried (except the taking the corps into the church, where there is danger of infection)—advising the minister, who may doubt whether the party to be buried fall within any of the exceptions in the first Rubric before the Office of Burial, to refer his doubt, with as little delay as possible, to the Bishop, for his solution according to the direction contained in the preface 'Concerning the Service of the Church.'

13. Selection of metrical versions of psalms and of hymns.

14. Receiving persons into the Church from the Romanist schism in this country, or from other schismatical communities, after previous reference of the several cases to the bishop for his direction.

15. Whether to re-marry those who, having been previously married before the registrar, may desire the blessing of the Church.

H. Exeter.

St. Glavias, May 23, 1851.

PROPOSED DIOCESAN SYNOD.—IMPORTANT PROTEST.

(From the *Plymouth Herald*.)

We announced in our last publication that a Meeting of those of the clergy who entertain strong objections to the holding of a Synod, in the present position of the Church and of the law of the land, had taken place, from which would emanate a statement of the reasons why they refused to take part in the Diocesan Synod which the Bishop of Exeter proposes shortly to hold. That, that statement has now been handed to us for publication, and notwithstanding the difficulty naturally experienced in devising a course of action which will at once meet the views of parties whose objections are variously founded, it will be seen that we were correct in our anticipations that a numerous body of clergy, including the holders of the most important livings in the diocese, would be found to subscribe their names to the protest in question. The document is as follows:—

'The Lord Bishop of Exeter, having announced to his clergy his resolution of holding 'a Synod of the Diocese' on the 25th of June next, to be composed of certain official persons mentioned in his Lordship's Pastoral Letter, dated 'London, April 9, 1851,' and of representatives to be elected by the clergy of the different deaneries,—

'We, the undersigned presbyters of the diocese, deem it to be our duty to put forth and publish our reasons for declining to attend any ruridecanal meetings for electing such representatives, or otherwise to take part whatever relating to such an assembly of the clergy, called 'a Synod,' or the proceedings and acts thereof.

'We have come to this determination,

'1. Because, if such assembly, summoned and holden according to the directions, and for the purposes, mentioned in the Bishop's pastoral letter, do not contravene the strict letter of the laws and constitutions at present in force for regulating the action of the Church of England, it is, in our judgment and belief, opposed to the spirit and intention of such laws and constitutions, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the Church.

'2. Because the primary and avowed object for which such assembly is to be convened is to issue a synodical declaration of adherence to the Article of the Creed,—'I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins,' which, it is alleged, has been 'virtually denied' by a judgment delivered by Her Majesty the Queen, as, 'under God, the only supreme Governor of this realm as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal,' on the recommendation of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, with the concurrence of the two archbishops; such a declaration being, as we believe, altogether uncalled for, inasmuch as the decision of Her Majesty was not intended to impugn, neither does it, in our judgment, in any degree whatever impugn, such Article of the Creed—an Article which we constantly and solemnly repeat before God in the face of the congregation, with the full 'assent and consent' of our minds.

'3. Because, although it is declared by the Bishop that in the proceedings of such Assembly it is his 'desire that there shall be as great consideration as possible for the judgment of all,' and that 'the representatives shall speak and vote therein according to their own judgment,' yet it is expressly provided in the pastoral letter calling the Assembly, that 'the Bishop shall himself decide what matters shall actually be brought under the consideration of the Synod,' and 'that no Resolution can be deemed an act of the Synod which has not his concurrence.'

'4. Because, whatever be the object of holding such Assembly, it is manifestly powerless in law, not having authority to pass any canons or constitutions which can settle any matter whatever, or be binding even upon those who pass them, whilst it is calculated

to produce great evil and mischief, even to the disruption of the Church, being designedly interpreted to exhibit this diocese as independent in itself, standing out in unbecoming and injurious, if not schismatical, opposition to the Archbishop of the province, and the constituted authorities, by which the whole body of the Church of England is governed.

'For these reasons we feel compelled to abstain from taking any part whatever in the proposed Assembly; and in putting them forth, we desire to testify our unfeigned respect and honour for the character of the present Archbishop of the province, as well as for the office which he holds, and at the same time to express our deliberate opinion that his Grace has not 'forfeited his right to Catholic Communion.'

'May, 1851.

'John Hatchard, M A, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.
'Henry Addington Greaves, M A, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth.
'Hinton C Smith, M A, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Plymouth.
'George Fred. Arthur, M A, Vicar of Tamerton Foliott.
'Richard Malone, M A, Incumbent of Christ Church, Plymouth.
'James Walrond Burrough, M A, Vicar of Tomes.
'B W S Vallack, M A, Incumbent of St. Budeaux.
'George Hadow, M A, Incumbent of St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth.
'Orlando Manley, M A, Vicar of St. Stephen's by Saltash.
'John Tagert, Curate of St. Mary's, Devonport.
'J Adams, M A, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Devonport.
'Rd. Gardner, M A, Minister of St. Michael's Church, Stoke Damerel.
'George Bellamy, M A, Minister of Charles Chapel, Plymouth.
'R W Needham, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Stonehouse.
'T G Postlewaite, M A, Assistant Curate of Stonehouse.
'William Hocker, B A, Chaplain, Borough Prisons, Plymouth.
'James Lane, Sub-Chaplain, St. Nicolas' Chapel Saltash.
'William Henry Nantes, B A, Incumbent of East Stonehouse.
'Daniel Nantes, M A, Rector of Powderham.
'William Henry Howard, M A, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter.
'Edward Beauchamp St. John, M A, Rector of Ideford.
'Samuel J Thrist, Vicar of Veryan.
'William Havard, LLB, Chaplain of St. Nicholas, Saltash.
'Francis Mules, Rector of Bittadon.
'John Blackmore, MA, Curate of Ashford.
'Bourchier Wray Savile, M A, Incumbent of Newport, and Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Devon.
'Frederick A Savile, BA, Rector of King's Nympton.
'Harvey Marriot, Vicar of Noddiswell.
'James Rawlings, MA, Rector of St. Pinnock.
'James F. Todd, MA, Vicar of Liskeard.
'William Farwell, Rector of St. Martin's.
'Charles Hocker, Vicar of Talland.
'J H Hawksley, BA, Rector of Redruth.
'Fitzhenry Hele, Rector of Little Hempton.
'H H Cole, BA, Curate of Charles, Plymouth.
'William Rawlings, BA, Rector of Lansallos.
'Peter D Fonkes, Vicar of Shobbear.
'John Haynes Townsend, MA, Rector of East Down.
'E H Head, MA, Rector of Feniton.
'John Smart, BA, Incumbent of Kingswear.
'James Buckingham, LL B, Vicar of Burrington.
'Samuel Davis, BA, Curate of Burrington.
'Thomas Cave Childs, M A, Incumbent of St. Mary, Devonport.
'Thomas William Herbert, Chaplain to the Devonport Prison, and Curate of St. Michael's Stoke.'

This 'Protest' will speak for itself. It will not fail to be read with infinite satisfaction by the great majority of the laity, who have lately had so many weighty causes of distrust in the retrograde tendencies of some of the rulers of the Church—every fresh act of assumption in such quarters finding, as it does, ready imitators, more particularly among the younger portion of the clergy.

In relation to the subject of the forthcoming Synod, we are enabled to state, in addition to the facts recorded in our last week's paper, that in one of the deaneries near Exeter, only seven clergymen attended the Ruridecanal Meeting out of thirty five who comprise the entire district. In another thirteen attended, and the result of their deliberation was a Resolution to do nothing in the matter of the diocesan Synod, seven voting for the Motion and six against it.

We are further informed, that at some of the Ruridecanal Meetings the following declaration was introduced and warmly supported:—

"That we, the clergy now assembled (as we are in duty bound), do with willing minds frequently and publicly in our several churches ourselves declare our faithful adherence to that Article of the Creed, 'I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins,' and therefore we do not recognise the necessity or expediency of making such declaration by others in a partially private and novel mode, and under circumstances which may render questionable our dutiful and loyal allegience to her Majesty the Queen, and our ready and willing obedience to the laws of our country.

'And moreover, inasmuch as the powers with which it is proposed to invest certain Presbyters and others, who are invited to meet together to consult in our behalf, at the Cathedral Church, in Exeter, on the 25th day of June next, appear to us to be dangerously vague, we respectfully decline to depute any person, or persons whether lay or clerical, to act for or to represent us there; and we also decline to be concluded by, or accounted answerable for, any such declaration resolutions, or acts of such Meeting as may in any way tend either 'to the impeaching or depraving of any part of the government or discipline now established in the Church of England,' or to the abridgment, in anywise, of such degree of free agency as by law or custom we, being Presbyters of that Church, now exercise and enjoy."

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

—— We are happy to see that our former fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, has been returned to Parliament as member for Harwich, having beaten his opponent Mr. Thoby Prinsep, late member of Council at Calcutta, by a majority of [illegible] at the poll. Mr Crawford is a Liberal.

—— The 'United Service Gazette' informs us that the prize of 100 guineas given by Dr. Emerton, principal of Hanwell college, for an essay on the effects of the Great Exhibition in advancing the morals of mankind, and promoting the glory of Heaven, has been won by the Reverend Mr. Whish, son of the captor of Mooltan.

—— The 'Calcutta Englishman' of the 23rd ultimo says—'It was mentioned to us on Saturday, but we do not 'vouch for the truth of the report, that the Post-Office arrangements are decided upon, and that Mr. Harvey is to be moved from the Treasury to the office, which is in future to be called, not Post-Master-General, but Director-General of the Posts of India.'

—— The Madras 'United Service Gazette' of the 24th ult. gives the following extract from a letter of the 12th from Jaulnah, in reference to the murderer of Lieutenant Johnstone, 3rd cavalry:—'A clue has been found, it is hoped, and strong trail lies in the direction of a Trooper who shot a bandman at Hoenpilly and got off by a verdict of manslaughter. His name is Cassim. It is pretty clear that a confederacy exists in the corps. A quarrel took place on the evening of the 11th, when this newly suspected man was pointed at as the murderer. God grant the saddle may be put upon the right horse, as hitherto suspicion rested strongly on the reduced havildar. The half-yearly Cavalry Inspection is over, and every thing in high order as usual in the old 3rd. The Brigadier starts on the 14th for his new command; the 'Gazette' containing his appointment reached this on the evening of the 10th. Brigadier Edwin Williams is looked for here immediately, his luggage having arrived. No monsoon yet, only light April showers, which lay the dust and cause us to look green.'

—— We take the following remarks on the state of our present Overland Mail arrangements from the 'Bombay Times' of this date:—'The extraordinary celerity of the mail just received appears to have been due to the saving of a day in the transmission through France, and the unusual speed of the passages of the 'Victoria' and 'Moozuffer' from Suez and Aden. The former of these improvements will be permanent—the latter more frequent occurrence we trust than it has heretofore been. The mail from London to Suez occupied in all eleven days and twelve hours. The 'Victoria' left Suez at seven A. M. on the [illegible], and reached Aden at noon on the 25th,—having thus occupied six days and five hours on her passage from point to point—on her first voyage in April 1840 with the quickest despatch ever up to that time received in India, and which took thirty-two days on the way, she was six days exactly; the 'Moozuffer' occupied seven days from Aden,—so that the transit in all took thirteen days eight hours for 2092 miles,—or—allowing two hours and a half for longitude, and four hours for transferring the mails and passengers at Aden—a speed of nine and a half miles all the way through. Our first-class ships should, under circumstances so fortunate as the present, be able to do more than this: a speed of ten knots would save us sixteen hours; a speed equal to that of the Oriental Company's upward steamers, two days and a half. The arrangements in Egypt seem execrable enough, and most certainly a saving of twenty hours at least might be effected betwixt Aden and Suez without inconvenience: the idea of the passengers and their luggage being many hours in advance of Her Majesty's Mails, is as monstrous as may be. A saving of thirty-six hours betwixt Bombay and Alexandria with the present rate of speed on the other side, would give us our mails in twenty-three days, and secure return of post from both ends at all times, without anything very monstrous in the way of effort or celerity, considering the enormous expense and importance of the overland mail being encountered. Thirteen miles an hour, now attained by many ocean steamers, would give us them in three weeks.'

—— We see by an article in the above named Journal that the Steamer 'Sesostris,' which left this for Aden on the 7th June with an extra Mail for England, has had to put in at Point de Galle, but from what cause is not stated.

—— The 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date says—'A letter from Wuzeerabad, dated the 22nd June, conveys to us a rather startling piece of intelligence, which, if true, is likely to have an

important influence upon our political relations with the Maharajah Golaub Singh. It appears that on the 21st, the officer in charge of the 'Secret Intelligence department' received information from one of his emmissaries, that he had been recently to Bhimbur (a place on the border of Golaub Singh's territory) and had found the passes shut, in consequence of a disturbance which had broken out in Cashmere. It was reported that four European Officers had been murdered by the order of Golaub Singh's youngest son,—either for killing a cow or for insulting some women of the country—it was not known which. Four of Golaub's Regiments were in open mutiny. We hardly know what degree of credit should be attached to this information, but it appears to have created some sensation at Wuzeerabad, and to have been communicated without an instant's delay to Head Quarters.'

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

—— The trial of the two Lascars at Calcutta on a charge of having set fire to the clipper 'Ariel', has ended in the conviction of one of them. The following paragraph on the subject is from the 'Hurkaru' of the 24th ultimo:—'The trial, on the prosecution of the Queen vs. Kurreem Bux and Ukbar, for setting fire to the 'Ariel,' took place in the Supreme Court yesterday, which lasted [illegible] until a late hour in the evening, when the Jury gave in a [illegible] of 'guilty' against the first prisoner, and acquitted the [illegible] Mr. Lang, the Counsel for the defence, will, we find from [illegible] report, given in another column, reserve his argument until the sentence is passed.'—The presiding Judge, Sir James Colville, had deferred passing sentence on the prisoner.

—— We regret to see it stated that a sad accident occurred at the mouth of the harbour on Thursday last. The pilot boat, in tow of the 'White Squall,' was unfortunately swamped while that vessel was working out to sea, and one of the lascar crew was drowned. Every effort was made by those on board the ship to save the unfortunate man from a watery grave, but without avail.

—— An adjourned Court of Petty Sessions, assisted by a Jury, were occupied during the whole of yesterday in the investigation of this case. The land, the price of which is in dispute, is situated at Byculla, and in the neighbourhood of Warree Bunder. One portion of it adjoins the house at the corner of Nesbit Lane, Byculla, commonly known as the Bishop's Palace, from its having been occupied for nearly fifteen years by the Right Reverend Dr. Carr. Another portion forms a part of the Hay Market beyond, and the remainder is sliced off a corner of the wood-yard near Warree Bunder. The Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions offered, on the part of the Railway Company, a lump sum of 8,000 Rupees for the whole of this ground to the Trustees of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, which they refused to accept, and the matter had in consequence to be brought before a Jury to decide, in conformity with the provisions of Act No. 23 of 1839. The case was gone into at great length, and Counsel was employed by both parties. Mr. Jenkins appeared for the Railway Company, and Mr. Crawford for the Trustees. The case was adjourned till this forenoon, to enable the Jury to proceed to view the ground. The compensation awarded by their verdict is Rs. 21,570, 12 annas.

—— We take the following from the 'Bombay Gazette of this date:—'A most lamentable and tragic event has lately occurred at Shikarpore. On Wednesday night, the 18th ultimo, a Belooch Private, on some account not mentioned, shot a comrade in the Lines, and immediately retreated to his hut defying all attempts to apprehend him. By 8 o'clock the following morning he was still untaken. The Brigadier then gave him the option of surrendering or being shot at in his hut. The Belooch would not come out, so at sunset 200 men surrounded the hut to shoot into it. The assailed, however, having, as it appeared, possessed himself of four loaded muskets, shot through loop holes, killed two men and wounded three more, on which the whole body fired into the hut but without touching him. Some Sepoys then got on to the top of the hut and fired in, wounding the Beloochee slightly, who finding he must be taken, seized his bayonet and ran it through his throat, which immediately terminated his existence. On entering it was found that either previously, or during the day he had dug a deep hole in the ground of his hut, into which he got when the men were about to fire, and thus it was he escaped being hit. By 9 o'clock it was all over, and a sad tragedy it has proved.'

MONDAY, JULY 7.

—— We regret to announce the death at the Presidency, at noon on Sunday last, of Lieutenant Colonel William Macan, of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The deceased officer was attacked on Thursday with apoplexy which cut him off in the prime of life. The dates of his commissions were,—Ensign, December 1819; Lieutenant, May 1820; Captain, September 1831; Major, January 1849, and Lieutenant-Colonel, February 1851.—By this casualty the 14th Regiment Native Infantry has obtained the Line step, and the promotions consequent thereon will be as follows:—Major C. S. Stuart, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. Reynolds, to be Major; Lieutenant F. E. Francis, to be Captain; and Ensign A. S. Warden to be Lieutenant. Senior unposted Ensign H. H. Hornby, will be brought on the strength of the Regiment, and posted as junior Ensign.

—— We see it stated by a local contemporary that the New Small Cause Court is to be immediately established here, in consequence of positive orders having been received from the Governor General direct to this effect. The completion of the arrangements for opening the Court only awaits the receipt of final instructions from the Supreme Government respecting the amount of salaries to be paid to the judges, and other officers. It is currently rumoured that the appointment of First Judge will be conferred on Mr. W. Crawford, Barrister-at-law. We trust the rumour will turn out correct, as well for his own sake as for the interests of the community, which cannot fail to be benefited by his long experience of matters connected with the people of this country.

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date says that intelligence has been received by the mail of the 7th June, of the Court of Directors having upset the decision of the Supreme and local Governments in reference to the medical arrangements at this Presidency, Drs. Don and Cahill become Superintending Surgeons, in place of Dr. Boyd and Rook, who fall back on full Surgeoncies.

—— The same Journal also mentions that the H. Co.'s Steamer 'Auckland' with the mails, left this on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the teeth of a strong south-westerly breeze and a very rough sea, and is informed there is no foundation for the report that the Auckland is to visit the Laccadives on her voyage to Aden. The 'Feroze,' which recently returned from those Islands, whither she had proceeded with grain to relieve the necessities of the natives, who were represented to be in a starving condition, reported on her return that the sufferings of these islanders were much exaggerated, the fact being that they were by no means in such want of food as was supposed.

—— The Second Criminal Sessions for the present year commenced on Saturday last the 5th instant. Sir William Yardley Kt., Puisne Justice, presiding. There are thirty-one cases in the Calendar, only two of which, namely the Oriental Bank robbery case and the case of murder recently committed by Luximon Venkut Swammee, are of particular importance. The Judge's charge to the Grand Jury was strictly confined to the cases in the Calendar.

—— The 'Friend of India,' in lately noticing the successful application of Mr. Lattey to have his name transferred from the petty to the grand jury list, remarked—'within the last few years, Lattey Brothers have been employed to dispose of Government property to the extent of, more than two millions sterling.' Upon this the Calcutta 'Morning Chronicle' says, it may be a matter of information to our readers when they are told that the sales of Lahore confiscated property, held in the early part of the present year, at that place, and forming the last of the sale speculations of the Firm in question, produced nearly 16 lakhs of Rupees, leaving of course a very handsome commission to be divided amongst the enterprising partners of the establishment.

—— A Tirhoot correspondent of the 'Englishman' says—'By way of news I send a few lines from this part of the world, and hope it will be acceptable. We have had great gales blowing from the east during the week, which produced lowering clouds for some days, but no rains till yesterday night; when it commenced in right good earnest, and poured down cats and dogs for at least three hours, overflowing every ditch and drain. This will greatly revive the dying plant, though too late to render it fit for an early Mahaie, which perhaps will not be thought of till the end of July, and when even to one, all the low lands, will be entirely swamped, and a third of the plant lost. 'Tirhoot' consequently will fall much below an average season; but it is to be hoped high prices will make up for the deficiency. Your 'Tirhoot' correspondent the other day, truly remarked, that an efficient Magistrate was much required for this once quiet and tranquil district. The present 'Huzoor' is scarcely ever heard of or seen; and the most important cases are handed over for tazveez to the Moonsiff and Sudder Ameens. Robberies, murders, burglaries, and all other minor crimes, consequent to a slack and corrupted Police, are therefore rife throughout. It is strange the Superintendent of Police does not cast his eagle glance this way, and detect such doings. You will hardly credit it, Mr. Editor, the other day a planter's assistant, who passed through my factory from the station, was on his way robbed of his watch, 200 Rupees, and other articles; and all the redress he obtained, (after presenting the 'Darogalijee' with a douceur,) was a promise that he would report the case to the 'Huzoor,' and if requested set an enquiry on foot for the recovery of the stolen property. But he said, he was advised to drop the matter, or he would have to dance attendance at the 'Katchereee' for at least a month, when probably the case would be handed over to the Moonsiff; and another month or two lost, and probably his situation, since his employer was a strict man, and would not dispense with his services during the manufacture. Can such things be?—that they are!—rumour doth say.'

—— The 'Agra Messenger's' latest intelligence from Simla is to the effect that the Governor General does not go to Chini this year. From Umritsur we have heard that the European who murdered Jewun Singh pleads madness in his defence. This is not likely to avail him much, as the only madness he was afflicted with was the madness of intoxication, which is more likely to aggravate than mitigate the crime.

—— We take the following important information on the subject of the Nizam's affairs from the 'Madras Spectator' of the 27th ultimo:—'Very contrary to our expectations, and to the credible assurances given in well informed quarters, it is now affirmed that directions have reached General Fraser, touching the surrender of territory by the Nizam. No absolute transfer, however, is contemplated at present, the design being to take but temporary possession, as a security for his debt; and we therefore presume

that the districts will be managed by the Resident on behalf of His Highness, for its liquidation. Whether this semicession is to be large enough to cover current outgoings, as well as to clear off arrears, does not appear, but we conclude that nothing less will be accepted; for if, with his whole dominions to draw upon, the Nizam cannot pay the Contingent, how is he to accomplish this when bereft of a part of them? He would but more rapidly become involved again, and so hasten the period of final dismemberment. Unless, therefore, the Company assume charge of country sufficient for both purposes, past and future, it will be clear that they have no real wish to save the Nizam, but rather seek to aggravate his difficulties, with a view to their own aggrandizement hereafter. The territory to be handed over, it is said, lies in Berar, and on the Southern frontier; a description which we do not quite understand. Berar however, has always been looked on as the probable subject of demand. If the transfer is accomplished, great responsibilities will rest on General Fraser, attended by extensive patronage, but we do not doubt that he will use his power for the good of the country, however much he may be tempted to promote the interest of favorites. Whether the Nizam has received notice of what awaits him we have not yet heard, but his perplexities are said to be great. In his correspondence with the Resident, the notes of that functionary are sent by him for answer to Suraj-ool-Moolk: a circumstance which points the latter toward the Ministry. The approaching transfer of country may possibly help him to it.'

—— The Poona correspondent of the 'Bombay Gazette,' writing on the 5th instant, says—'An extensive system of robbery has just been discovered by the Cantonment Police, of which the following are the particulars:—A statement was laid before the Bazaar Master yesterday morning, by Mr. Apothecary Randall, that his shop during the night had been entered by thieves, and boxes containing surgical instruments to the value of about three hundred rupees abstracted therefrom;—and that he suspected his own shopman. A search warrant was issued, and the result brought to light sundry boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, together with several other articles, all evidently stolen from the store of Treacher and Co. where a brother of his shopman is or was employed. Mr. Sparks, of the above Firm, being sent for, identified most of the property as his own, as he did also in regard to more goods of some thousands of rupees value which were subsequently discovered on further search being made. Both brothers are now in jail, awaiting trial.'

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date has the following notice of the changes about to take place in the Medical Establishment of this Presidency:—'Dr. Kays our late Assay-Master, proposes, we believe, to return to the presidency in December next, in consequence of the recent decision of the Court of Directors upsetting that of the supreme and local governments. Dr Kays will have to complete a twelvemonth's service with a regiment, the greater part of which has, we believe, already been performed, before becoming Superintending-Surgeon,—when he will take his place at the head of the list of Superintending-Surgeons on the first vacancy occurring in the Medical Board—stepping into the Board on the second. Dr Doig is, we believe, looked for about the same time as Dr Kays. The following is the order in which, in point of seniority, our Superintending-Surgeons and Surgeons stand on the list: Dr Kays was superseded while in the Mint by such of his juniors as were qualified for promotion, from not having served the requisite time with a regiment:—

Superintending-Surgeons.—Dr Taylor, 29th August 1848; Dr. Taylor, 29th August 1848; Dr Montefiore, 15th Sept. '48; Dr. Straker, C. B., 1st Jan. '49; Dr. Edwards, 17th Sept. '49; Dr Doig, 3rd Oct. 1849 (at home); Dr Boyd, 17th Oct. 49; Dr Rooke, 20th Nov. 49 (at home.)

Surgeons.—Drs. Kays, 4th April '23; Taylor, 1st March '24; Montefiore, 15th June '24; Straker, 4th August '24; Edwards, 2nd Oct. '24; Gibson, 25th Jan '25; Doig, 6th Feb '25; Don, 8th Feb '25; Boyd, 21st May '25; Cahill, 6th June '25; Rooke, 23th July '25.

Dr. Downes, our present Assay Master, will, as has all along been understood, we believe be confirmed in the appointment; but Dr Collum it is said will continue deputy.

—— The following is an abstract of the eleventh Report of the German Evangelical Mission in the Canara, Southern Mahratta, and Malayalam Provinces, and on the Neilgherries, for 1849-50. From this we learn that the numbers connected with Missions at each of these four stations were—

	Members of the Church &c.	Schoolmasters and Scholars.	Total.
1 Canara	456	169	625
2 S. M. Country	38	329	917
3 Malayalam	675	954	1629
4 Neilgherries	24	35	95
Total	1243	1987	3236

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,000 nearly,—the expenditure to close on Rs. 45,000, as follows:—expenditure of 23 Brethren and 15 Sisters, Rs. 21,754; Journeys 2,778; Moonshees, 614; Catechists 2,150; Native Schools, 2,877; Buildings and repairs, 2,168; Taxes, 202; Postage, 1334; Orphan house, 440; Girl's institutions and schools, 2,545; Libraries, 254; Printing establishment, 2,063; Boys institutions, 2,117; English schools, 1,468; Industry, 102; Weaving, 621; Church expences, 357; Agricultural & outlay, 747; Sundries, 90. The following extract is taken from the report:—'Among the stations situated on the coast, some congregations have grown in number, and we hope in grace. In the Southern Mahratta Country, and in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, indications of coming victory appear more and more distinct. The sad falling away of poor Nayadis at Kodakall excepted, no ground has been lost by the mission, although we have been tried by sickness in several quarters. The boarding schools of the missions are prospering. The industrial school has not yet overcome the difficulties of an Indian commencement; but it bids fair to succeed in time. Among the schools established for the benefit of the rising generation, the two English schools at Mangalore and Calicut especially flourish. The liberality of our friends and supporters has not grown weary. Their contributions have equalled those of the past year.'

—— The ten seamen of the ship 'Sobraon', who were committed to the Sessions for an aggravated assault on the Master of that vessel were tried yesterday and seven of them found guilty. Two of them were sentenced to four months, and the rest to three months' imprisonment, in the Common Jail, without hard labor.—This sentence appears to us to be very inadequate to the offence committed by these men, who were guilty of a most cowardly attack upon an unoffending man. The whole of them fell upon him in a body and used him most cruelly, beating him about the head and face, and throwing him down. The Senior Magistrate sent the case before the Sessions supposing that a severer punishment which a much milder sentence was passed upon them than he was himself empowered to inflict. While this case was going on in the Supreme Court, Mr. Rivett was engaged in the Police Office in the investigation of another in which six of the crew of the 'Forfarshire,' Captain Tudor, had struck work and refused to return their duty. They had not committed any assault, but in consequence of their refusal to work, the vessel, which was ready to sail on Sunday, was prevented from proceeding on her voyage. Mr. Rivett sentenced each of them to twelve weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labor, as provided by 77th Clause of the new Merchant Seamans Act for such cases.

—— The 'Bombay Telegraph of this date says, that it having been reported to Government that three Native Regiments are sufficient for Scinde, the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry will return to the Presidency as soon as the season opens.

—— The latest accounts from the seat of the Kafir War in South Africa are the following, taken from the 'Cape Town Mail' of the 13th May:—'The intelligence received from King William's Town by the last post, is to the 3rd instant. Colonel Mackinnon and Major Wilmot had both returned to head quarters, having accomplished nothing of importance since the first engagement of the former. Major Wilmot, however, had been fully successful in the object of the patrol, that of occupying the attention of the Kafirs in Seyolo's country. He had a sharp action with a large body of the enemy, and repulsed them, with no casualties in his force except three men wounded—two of the Levies, and one of the 73rd. Some hundreds of cattle have been taken by the Kafirs from Grobelaars[illegible] The Kafirs believed to be in considerable force near [illegible]'s waggon had been attacked by marauders near Fort England and pilliged. The leader, a Fingo boy, was killed. It was reported that the whole of the people of Hermanus and Macomo were in the Kat River Settlement. Three hundred men of the Levies were to march from Fort Hare for Eland's Post on the 29th ultimo. The Winterberg is again infested with Kafirs and Hottentot marauders, who have taken up their old position in Water Kloof, and are said to have had a skirmish with a party of the colonists, in which two of the latter and eight or ten of the rebels were killed.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date says—'The recipients of annuities from the Military Fund are complaining loudly, and not as it appears without cause, that no intimation has been given them by the local authorities that their incomes were about to be diminished. The reduction occurred from the 1st November last, and those amongst us who had forgotten the circumstance, of which they surely ought to have been reminded, sold their annuities, or made their arrangements in expectation of the full payment. The matter was made known here in April last, and might surely have been communicated in the customary form to those most interested in being made aware of it.'

—— The same Journal has the following notice of the late Sir Henry Bethune, who died in Persia in February last, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health:—'Amongst our extracts will be found a memoir of an eminent Madras officer, Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, copied from the 'Edinburgh Evening Courant' of the 15th of May. The distinguished officer had last year been suffering in his health, and thought that change of air might be of advantage to him. He proceeded accordingly to Persia, the land of his renown and affections: he closed his days at Tabreez in February, in the midst of the most fervent of his friends and ardent of his admirers—the princes, nobles, and people of Persia. The character of Sir Henry Bethune is one an Englishman contemplates with peculiar complacency: he won the lofty position he enjoyed neither by art in diplomacy, often associated with so much of cunning and duplicity, if not of falsehood, nor by his grace or accomplishments as a courtier,—but by his plain truth, honesty, frankness, and manly valour, in former

days composing the grand sources of the power, respect, and position, of an Englishman, who then deemed a resort to duplicity or equivocation evidence of weakness, and source of infallible degradation.'

—— The 'Madras Spectator' of the 30th June has the following notice of a cruel murder committed at Royapooram by a woman who destroyed her three infant children:—'On Saturday last, the Coroner and a Jury were engaged in investigating the particulars of a murder committed a little more than a week ago, in Royapooram. The victims were three little children, inhumanly sent to their last account by the mother who gave them birth. It appeared from the evidence produced at the Inquest, that on the night of Saturday, the 21st instant, a quarrel took place between one of the fishermen, who live in the locality, and his wife, which terminated, as such quarrels generally do, in the husband giving his wife a severe beating. Smarting under the treatment she experienced, the woman vowed revenge; and, without the knowledge of the man, went into a toddy shop, where she treated herself and her three children—one of them an infant at the breast, while the others were severally three and four years old,—to a quantity of the liquor sold. She was seen leaving the place with her children, and this was all that was known of her, till an hour or two afterwards, when she presented herself to her friends, and deliberately informed them that she had flung the children into the sea. A verdict of [illegible] alarm was raised, but the children were no where to be found; second [illegible] the confusion and bustle that prevailed, no one took the precaution to secure the mother till the issue became known. She absconded the same night, and was not apprehended till the end of last week. On the morning of Sunday, the corpses of two of the murdered children were washed ashore on the Royapooram beach: the body of the other child is yet missing. The woman appears perfectly sane. We have not heard the result of the investigation.'

—— The 'Kurrachee Advertiser' of the 28th June says:—'A most remarkable epidemic has broken out among the feline family in the city of Kurrachee. It resembles in its symptoms the cholera, and the unfortunate animal attacked survives but a few minutes. So many as from fifty to sixty die daily, and the people find a difficulty in getting rid of the putrifying remains. To guard against their finding a way to our table we have interdicted therefrom rabbit stew, hare roast &c., and we would strongly advise our friends to adopt similar precautions, for it is well known that the substitution of a cat for a rabbit has often been performed with success on the continent of Europe: we warn our readers that cooks in this part of the globe are quite equal to any of their brethren in finesse, and our only protection hitherto from the deception lay in the equal value of the two animals. Misfortune never comes singly: we have to apprehend a far more serious evil [illegible] total extinction of the cat race, or even any very great reduction in their strength; in either of these cases rats will be emboldened to assume offensive measures, and than we tremble to think of the consequences. The numerous instances of which we have heard and read of desperate rencontres with these animals present themselves in appalling force to us. The mutability of fortune is proverbial: dogs we are told have their day—why may not rats have theirs?'

—— A correspondent of the 'Bangalore Herald' writing from Calicut says—'The Tellicherry Poisoning Case is not disposed of yet. No sooner had the Judge brought in a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' and discharged the Prisoners and Witnesses, than one of them, whom our informant terms the third prisoner (we presume he means the Gardener) was again taken into custody, his manner of giving evidence having excited suspicion. On examination, he acknowledged having perjured himself, and declared that he was tutored as to what answers he should give by the Tahsildar, before whom the suspected Nazir was first examined at Tellicherry. Our Correspondent says, that the Tahsildar is now a prisoner, and undergoing his trial for conspiracy. That some drug, of a very powerful, if not poisonous nature, was inserted into the food of Mr. Forsyth and his guest, Lieutenant Barclay, admits not of a single doubt, and the investigation of the affair should not be allowed to cease prematurely. The Gardener for instance, appears to have acknowledged putting pills or something else of the kind into the soup; and as he said, at the instigation of the Nazir. The latter individual has been acquitted of having any hand in the affair; but how does that clear the former? or does his admission of his own guilt go for nothing? When we hear of people perjuring themselves, it is generally to secure something that they consider of importance, not to run their own necks into danger, as appears to be the case in the present instance. We are glad to hear that Mr. Forsyth has appealed to a higher Court, and hope that his removal to Salem will be postponed until the affair is thoroughly settled. The Nazir may be pronounced innocent in the Court as well as at his late trial, but a new investigation is the means of discovering the guilty.'

THURSDAY, [illegible]

—— The 'Bombay Times' [illegible] received from Aden state[illegible] been most barbarous[illegible] demolished the [illegible]

cash on hand at this date is set down at Rs. 12,90,[illegible]3-7-6; bank notes and post bills in circulation, Rs. 11,07,952-11-6; and deposits and other liabilities, Rs. 87,2556-12-0. The transactions of the bank were large during the half year, owing of course to there being but one competitor in the field against it: thus, cash credits and loans on deposit of government securities, Rs. 327,78,554-3-2; government bills discounted, Rs. 2,53,708-10-3; private ditto ditto, 3,07,554 8-1.

—— The following extract is taken from the letter of 'Bombay Gazette' Poona correspondent dated the 7th instant:—'Cholera is raging in the city, but only a few cases have occurred in Camp. The Hon. W. H. Lysaght of H. M.'s 86th has been dangerously ill of brain fever, but is now convalescent. Poona at present is very dull, considering all the Staff are here. The Governor gives a grand breakfast at Dapooree on Wednesday next; I hear it is to be brilliantly attended. A grand Cricket Match takes place here also on Wednesday, between eleven of H. M.'s 86th and eleven of the 10th Hussars; the former have carried all before them as yet, and are sanguine of doing it again: Captain Stuart of the 86th is a leading man, in the affair. No rain for several days. Some time ago before the last rain, the tanks were dry, and were blasting away all day, and in fact are doing so now—finding one forcibly of a general action. They appear determined to make the tanks large enough for the [illegible] in case of deficiency of rain.'

Civil.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1851.

Lieutenant C. J. Cruttenden, Indian Navy, Assistant Political Agent at [illegible], resumed charge of his duties on the 28th April last, from which the unexpired portion of the extended leave of absence granted to [illegible] Officer on the 11th of that month is cancelled.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1851.

Lieutenant E. L. Scott, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue and Assessment, Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence for [illegible] month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed [illegible], on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1851.

Mr. Scott has been allowed to prosecute his studies in Mahratta, at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1851.

Mr. T. A. Cowper, 22nd Regiment N. I., has been allowed to resume [illegible] his duties as Assistant to the Inam Commissioner, until further [illegible].

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET Chief, Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1851.

[illegible]mis and Prescott, of the Deccan Revenue Survey, are appointed [illegible] Magistrates in the Poona Z lla.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1851.

The [illegible]es of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to [illegible] Nurbharam authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel in the [illegible]urt of the Broach Collectorate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1851.

[illegible]jee has been permitted to resign his appointment of Sub-[illegible]geon.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1851

[illegible]son received charge of the [illegible]

[illegible] Candidate [illegible]

No. 385 of 1851.—The following Notifications issued from the General Department, under, date the 25th ultimo, is published.

Military Officers in Civil employ will in future apply through the Civil Department alone, to which they are attached, for leave within the limits of the Presidency.

Applications from Officers so circumstanced, for leave beyond the limits of the Presidency, must be preferred, and disposed of in the Military Department; but in the latter case, the Officer is bound to obtain in the first instance, through the Civil Department, permission to prefer his application in the Military Department, except in cases of certified illness, when, to obviate the consequences of delay, the latter condition may if necessary be dispensed with the Officer on the day of his making application to the Military Department merely notifying to the head of the Civil Department in which he may be serving that he has so done. In this case the head of the Department will immediately make to Government, through the proper channel, the same remarks in support of, or against the application that he would have make had it been preferred through him.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1851.

No. 386 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T. Studdert, of the Engineers, a Member of the Committee, directed in General Order No. 336, dated 7th ultimo, to sit in Poona, in the room of Captain Pope, relieved from that duty

No. 387 of 1851.—Second Lieutenant T Gillespie is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, from the 3rd March 1851, on the departure to Europe of Lieutenant Kendall.

No. 388 of 1851.—The friends of Serjeant John W[illegible]anne, of the Commissariat Department at this Presidency, [illegible] paid into the Hon[illegible] Company's Treasury the sum requi[illegible] by the Regulations for his dis[illegible] from the Company's S[illegible] and being provided with the usual Cha[illegible] party passage [illegible] Company's expense.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1851.

No. 389 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain Robert Richards, of the 3rd Regiment N.I., to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Poona Division of the Army, from the 18th instant, until further orders, vice Major Skinner, directed to take charge of the Office of Judge Advocate General.

No. 390 of 1851.—The following promotion is made:—

31st Regiment N.I.

Ensign J. H. A. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson deceased. Date of rank, 25th June 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 21st Regiment N. I., vice Campbell promoted.

Henry Hornby Elliott.—Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 25th June 1851, and 20th February 1850.

No. 391 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

2nd Lieutenant M. W. Willoughby, to act as Interpreter to the 4th Native Infantry [illegible] Rifle Corps.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1851.

No. 392 of 1851.—Adverting to the Regulation, noted in the margin, the Right Honorable the Jameson's Co[illegible] para 142. 900, Governor in Council is pleased to [illegible] in assimilation with the Rule in force in [illegible] that no Military or Medical Officer shall be entitled to passage mon[illegible] proceeding to take up a Staff appointment; nor in any case of tra[illegible] removal, when the same is for his pecuniary advantage.

Staff Officers in receipt of consolidated salaries which include [illegible] allowances, are also prohibited from drawing passage money for p[illegible] to stations within their circles of duty.

The above rules are not considered applicable to Staff Officers [illegible] company, or are ordered to join Troops on Field or Foreign Ser[illegible]

No. 393 of 1851.—The services of Captain Wormald, Comm[illegible] Ordnance, Scinde Division, are placed temporarily at the dis[illegible] Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, until further orders.

No. 394 of 1851.—Captain C. J. Symons, of the 5th Regim[illegible] Light Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years [illegible] to the Regulations.

No. 395 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieut. Col. Down, dated Kurrachee, the 2nd [illegible] pointing Lieut. W. Wilson, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Gre[illegible] N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Johnstone, placed tempo[illegible] [illegible] Sukkur in Scinde, or until further order[illegible]

[illegible] Beatty is admitted t[illegible] Honorable the Com[illegible] [illegible] the dat[illegible]

Head Quarters, Poona, 4th July 1851.

1. Private Abrahamjee Israel, of the 7th Regiment N. I., is transferred to the 12th Regt. N. I.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieut. R. W. Brett, from 1st July to 31st July, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. F. Bolton, do. do.

5th Regt. N. I.—Capt. C. J. Symons, from 1st July to 31st July, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Mallaby, from do. do.

23d Regt. N. I. I.—Lieut. J. Peyton, from 1st July to 31st July in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 7th July 1851.

Leave of absence—

78th Highlanders.—Lieutenant Bellew, from 10th July to 11th October 1851, to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,

(Sd) T. S. CONWAY, Major, Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1851.

No. 74 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Table of Rates at which Pursers' Allowances of Eights and Savings on the Provisions of the Honorable Company's Vessels of War will be paid from and after the 1st May 1851:—

Description of Articles.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Per
Beer.. In quart bottles	4	6	5	Dozen.
Beer.. In pint ditto	3	1	3	Ditto.
Biscuit	0	0	11	Pound.
Coffee, Bourbon, 2nd sort	0	2	2	..
Dholl, Broach, 2nd ditto	0	0	5	..
Fish, Salt, large and small	0	0	8	..
Flour	0	0	11	..
Ghee, Kurrachee, 1st sort	0	2	5	..
Raisins	0	1	1	..
Rice, Mangalore, 1st sort	0	0	5	..
Salt Meat, Beef and Pork	0	3	0	..
Spirits, 24 degrees under London Proof	0	13	8	Impl. Gal.
Sugar, Bengal, 2nd sort	0	1	4	Pound.
Tea, black and green, coarse	0	7	2	..

N. B.—All Provision Accounts of the Indian Navy are to be made up to the 30th April 1851, to which date the allowances will be paid at [illegible] rates.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1851.

No. 75 of 1851.—Lieutenants G. E. G. Way and T. W. Aylesbury returned to their duty, on the 2nd instant, by the Honble Company's steamer "Moozuffer," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

No. 76 of 1851.—The undermentioned Journeymen Apprentices, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, are promoted to the rank of Fourth Class Naval-trained Engineers, from the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Edward Duggan ..... 3rd July 1851.
George Woodward ..... 5th do. do.

No. 77 of 1851.—Mr. Thomas Knox, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed leave of absence up to the 31st instant, to proceed to Poona, on Medical certificate.

No. 78 of 1851.—The following temporary arrrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy

Assistant Aphothecary James Wood, of the "Hasting," proceeding on duty to the Red Sea, to join the "Acbar," to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Sesostris." at the Warrant Officers' Mess, on the 7th June 1851.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Auckland," until further orders, from the 6th June 1851.

The undermentioned Officers, of the "Hastings," to reside on shore for the benefit of their health, from the 7th June 1851.:—

Lieutenant Giles.
Mr Heathcote, Mate.

Mr Holland Barnes, Midshipman, of the "Ajdaha," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 1st June 1851.

Mr Beyts, Purse, of the "Hastings," to be transferred to the "Feroox," vice Mr Ingle, Clerk in charge, discharged to the "Hastings," from the 10th June 1851.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary of Govt.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

[illegible]dent's Office, Bombay, 8th July 1851.

[illegible]ce to be demanded in equal quantities, in li[illegible] Engineers, who are to be permitted to

[illegible] to be made to this office of the [illegible] In order that it may be as cer-

[illegible]TON, Commodore [illegible] Chief of the N. I.

Mr Graham, Purser of the Auckland, will perform the duties of Clerk of that Vessel, in addition to his own, there being no Clerk available from the date of Mr Barker's going on shore, sick, till further orders.

(Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Captain, Acting Supt. of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 8th July, by the Rev. Geo. Candy, Captain Helbert, Bombay Engineers, to Barbara, daughter of James King, Esq., West Bolton, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.—At Cavel, on the 3rd July, Mrs. John Bocarro, of a son. At Ruttnagherry, on the 23rd June, the wife of A. K. Canfield Esq., C. S., of a son. At the Cliff, Malabar Hill, on the 8th July, the wife of W. Sunyttan, Esq., of a son. At Ahmedabad, on the 30th June, the lady of Alexander Kinlock Forbes, Esq., of a son. On the 1st July, the wife of Mr. John Lambert Henriques, clerk in the Judicial Department of the Secretariate, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Poona, of Cholera, on the night of the 30th June, Lieutenant and Riding-Master James Randall, Horse Artillery, deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends,—leaving a wife and large family to bewail his irreparable loss. At Ahmedabad, on Tuesday the 24th June, Wastell St. George, the infant son of G. A. Lister, Esq., 7th Regt. N. I. At Sukkur, on the evening of the 5th June, at 8 o'clock P. M. after three days' illness, Mr. J. W. G Klophel, Band Master of the 22nd Regt. N. I., deeply regretted. In Upper Scinde, on the night of the 11th June, Sub Assistant Overseer Meekle, Public Works Department, leaving a wife and child to lament his loss. At Bombay, on the 6th June, Lieut. Colonel William Macan Commanding 6th Regt. N. I., deeply and sincerely regretted. At Malabar Hill, on Monday the 7th July, Julia Mansfield, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, aged 1 months and 7 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 6th, Ship Hydroose, J. J. C. Brown, Master, from Port Louis, 18th June 7th, Brig Arienes, A. Rimington, Master from Shanghai 7th May, and Anjer 16th June. July 9th, Ship John Wickliff, B. Daley, from China 15th May, and Anjer 19th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 2nd, Ship Earl of Chester, T. W. Blackstone, to Liverpool. Ship John MacVicar, Wm Dalzell, to Canton in China. 3rd, Barque Beethoven H. Thirwell, to China. American Ship White Squall, Nelson Crowell, to Whampoa in China, July 5th, H. C. Steamer Auckland, A. Macdonald, Esq., Commander, to Aden. July 9th, Ship Forfarshire, A. Tudor, to China. Ship John Hamilton, P. Sillars, to Liverpool, Ship Julia, T. W. Wingate, to Calcutta.

PORT CLEARANCES.—The following vessels obtained their Port Clearances yesterday: The Ship Theodore, 1063 tons J. Morton, Master, bound to Liverpool. The Ship Patriarch, 1066 tons, J. Miles, Master, bound to Liverpool The Ship S. Aldis. 592 tons, John Willis Master, bound to Colombo. Ship Royalist, D. Rose. Master, bound to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Prince Albert, to China.—Six Native passengers.

Per Diana, to Madras :—Monsieur Maniliard; Mr Sansaman; Mr Burns: and three Privates of the Madras Artillery.

Per White Squall, to Whampoa and Canton :—Mrs Edwards, and Mr Maclean.

Per Hydroose, from the Mauritius :—Mr. Alexander Montalgne; Syud Adam Purto; and ten Natives.

Per John Wickliff from China :—27 Malay Pilgrims,

Per Forfarshire, to China :—4 Natives.

Per Julia, to Calcutta :—10 Natives.

Per Patriarch, to Liverpool :—Mrs Howie, and two children.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 30th June to the 6th July (inclusive) 1851.

June	Bombay Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 a.m.	4 p.m.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Wet-Bulb Thermometer. 6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Electrometer Volta No 1. Max.	Rain in Inches.
30		29·674	29·590	79·5	87·0	78·0	81·5	0	0·00
July 1		·658	·585	79·5	87·2	77·0	81·8	0	0·00
2		·615	·564	80·0	87·9	78·0	82·0	0	0·00
3		·581	·512	80·5	88·5	79·0	81·0	0	0·00
4		·580	·481	80·7	90·2	79·7	82·4	0	0·00
5		·618		80·0	84·2	78·0	80·4	0	0·25
6			·530						2·02
								Total Rain....	2·27

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 30th.—Cirri and detached Nimbi, scattered.
July 1st— " " " in heavy masses, light rain.
Do 2nd— " " " " "
Do 3rd.—Heavy Nimbi, strong gusts of wind, light rain.
Do 4th— " " " lightning in the N. E.
Do 5th.—Overcast, light showers, strong gusts of wind.
Do 6th.— " heavy showers " "

—Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 7th July, 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... } Not exceeding 3 months { 5 per ct. per annum.
On Commercial Bills..... } { 8 do do
On Loans on Government Notes... } { 7 do do
On Loans Goods, &c..... } { 9 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight... ....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On [illegible] at 1 days' sight... .....
On [illegible] at 1 days' sight..... .....
Circular Notes payable throughout India } at 1s. 11d. do

—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 9th July, 1851.

Commercial.

Bombay, 10th July, 1851.

EXCHANGE.

.....6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
...es..... .... 2s. 0d. "
.....3 months' sight 1s. 11¾d.
..... 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d.
..... 1 ditto 1s. 11d.
....at 60 days' par.
..... 30 ditto 101⅜
..... Sight 101¼
.. .. 30 days' 99⅝
.....Sight ½ per cent prem.
.. ...60 days' 214

BANK &c. SHARES.

[illegible]ank.....Rs. 1,000 6 ₹ ct. 23 per cent. pm
[illegible]ank..... " 500 7 do. 15 disct. sales.
[illegible]al Bank..... " 500 7 do. 10 discount.
[illegible]..... " 500 8 do. 1 per cent pm.
[illegible]ss Co..... " 12,500 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 15,400
[illegible]itto..... " 7,000 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 15,000
[illegible]d Co..... " 10,000 420 p. shr Rs. 7,000
[illegible]. Navigation Co... " 500 None 50 p. ct. disct.
[illegible] Railway Co. " Rs. 27. 4.5. Rs. 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ₹ C[illegible] Transfer Loan Rs. 115 ₹ 100 Siccas.
" [illegible] Loan 1825-26 " 107½ @ 108 do. } Nomi.
" [illegible] Loan 1829-30 " 107} do.
" [illegible] Loan 1841-42 " 105 @ 105½ do.
4 " [illegible] Loan 1832-33 " 96 do. 2¼d.
" [illegible] Loan {1835-36 / 1842-43} " 92½ @ 93

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....Rs. 10 3 as. 6 p. each.
Bank of E[illegible]nglan[illegible] Notes..... ... " 10 2 as. per £.
Spanish D[illegible]ollars..... " 210 a 220 per 100 dlrs.
German C[illegible]rowns..... " 212 do.
Sycee Silv[illegible]er..... " 103¾ p 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)... " 15⅞ per tola.
Gold Ingo[illegible]s, according to touch... " 15⅝ do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Londo[illegible]..... £2 15s.
To Liverp[illegible]ool..... £2 15s. 0d, at £2 12s. 6d.
To Clyde[illegible]..... £2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China[illegible]..... Rs. 14 a 15 per candy.
To Calcut[illegible]a Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Russ.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

MESSRS. DILLON & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES &c.

Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden	qts. at Rs.	18 to 20	per dozen
Do. superior do. do. do.	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. very best do. do. do.	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do.	pts. at „	12	do.
Port, fine old crusted	qts. at „	18 to 20	do.
Do. superior quality	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. finest (much approved)	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do.	pts. at „	12	do.
Madeira, very fine	qts. at „	20 to 28	do.
Do. superior	„ at „	24	do.
London particular best quality	„ at „	26	do.
Claret of denominations	„ at „	18 to	
Very superior La Rose	„ at „	24	
Do.	pts. at „	12	
Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine	qts. at „	25	
Do. do.	pts. at „	15	
Do. superior first class	qts. at „	42	
Do. do. do.	pts. at „	21	
Do. best quality fine sparkling	qts. at „	45	
Burgundy, a small batch of very superior sparkling	qts. at „	38	
Madeira, in wood direct from Newton Gordon & Cossart & Co.	½ cask 180 / hhd. 360 / pipe. 720		do.

SPIRITS &c.

Brandy, Pale Brown	qts. at „	15	per doz.
Superior do.	„ at „	18	do.
Very fine do.	„ at „	20 to 22	do.
Finest quality	„ at „	24	do.
Gin, Scheidam	„ at „	15	do.
Do. superior	„ at „	18	do.
Do. in cases of 15 bottles	per case at „	18	do.
Whiskey, very fine	qts. at „	15	do.
Do. choice Glenlevit very fine	„ at „	18	do.
Rum, fine old Jamaica	„ at „	16	do.
Very best do.	„ at „	18	do.

LIQUORS &c.

Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen	pts. at „	15	
Do. superior do.	„ at „	18	
Old Tom, fine	qts. at „	18	
Very best	„ at „	30	
Liquors of various kinds	pts. at „	18	

BEER.

Just ripe a small quantity	pts. at „	4	

Arrowroot, per maund...
Barley in canisters 7 lbs...
Beef, salted, in keg...
Cheroots No. 1, per 1000...
Do. „ 2, „ 1000...
Do. „ 3, „ 1000...
Coffee, per Brazil of 18 lbs...
Chocolate, per lb...
Cocoa, „
Candles Europe, per lb...
Do. Cochin, per maund...
Capers, per dozen bottles...
China Preserves, assorted, in jar...
Cheese of sorts, per lb...
Currants, „
Fruit Tart, per dozen...
„ Brandy, per do...
„ Syrup, per do...
Figs, in drums...
Hams of sorts, per lb...
Isinglass, per lb...
Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lbs. jars, per dozen...
Do. do. do. in 2 lbs. do.
Mustard, 1 lb. bottle, per dozen...
Do. ½ do. do. do.
Maccaronie, per lb...
Muscatels, per box...
Olives, per dozen...
Oil, Salad, per dozen...
Pickles of sorts, quarts, per doz...
Pickle of sorts, pints, per doz...
Do. West India imperial Hot, pints, per doz...
Do. of Bombay Mangoes, per keg of 100...
Pork, salted, in keg...
Potted Hams, Bacon, Tongues, &c. &c., in pots, per doz...
Sauces of sorts, in pints, per doz...
Do. Worcestershire, per do...
Sauces of Soyers, in pints, per do...
Sardines, in 1 lb. canrs., per doz...
Do. in ½ do. do...
Sugar Candy, per ½ tub...
Do. soft, of 1st sort, per maund...
Do. do., 2d do., per do...
Soups, assorted, in 2 lbs. canrs., per doz...
Do. do. in 1 do. do. do...
Sago Rice, per maund...
Tongues, in kegs...
Tea, Pekoe, in 10 catty box...
Tea, Pekoe, in 5 catty box...
Do. Pouchung, in 10 do. do...
Do. Green, in 10 do. do...
Do. do., in 5 do. do...
Tapioca, in 1 lb. bottle...
Vermicelli, per lb...
Vegetables, in canrs. 2 lbs., per doz...
Do. in do. 1 do., do...
Vinegar, in quarts...
Do. in pints...
Do. Raspberry, pints per doz...

E. MOSES AND SON.

THE name of MOSES and SON is universally regarded as an embodiment of all that is equitable and advantageous in trade. Wherever it is heard (and it has extended over the wide globe) it is always associated with the principles of quality and economy. It is a name so diametrically opposed to anything in the shape of trade-trickery or monopoly, that its very mention is attended with pleasure and congratulation. The subjoined list of articles and prices will serve to give an insight to the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON. The proprietors trus that the readers of the present advertisement (how ever distant) will make a trial of the several goods enumerated. The ready facility afforded by the present mode of transmission is such as to render distance no hindrance, and the very moderate prices, coupled with the vast superiority of material, make and fashion, should operate as an inducement to an immediate trial of the Establishment bearing the name of E. MOSES and SON

READY MADE.	MADE TO MEASURE.
Over Coats in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from 10-6 to 63s.	Over Coats, in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from ....21s.
Dress Coats do. 17 to 50s.	Dress Coats do.....30s.
Frock do. do. 12 to 58s.	Frock do do.....33s.
Trousers... do. 8-6 to 25s.	Trousers... do.....12-6s.
Vests.....do. 2 to 20s.	Vests.....do..... 6-6s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of Tape, and reduced to inches, stating the height of the person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken Uniform over a or plain Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons.		From top of Trousers to bottom.	
Do. Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt.		Do. under the legs to bottom of Trousers.	
Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint		Size round top of thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of sleeve at wrist.		Do. Do. Calf.	
Size round top of arm		Do. Do. Waist.	
Do. Do. Chest over the Coat.		Do. Do. Hips.	
Do. Do. under do.		HAT.	
Do. Do. Waist over the Coat.		Measure size round the head.	
Do. Do under do.			

Mark the Cautio[illegible] to guard [illegible] the public against imposition, but having that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connexed them, or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in instances, and for obvious reasons, they beg to sta to have no connection with any other House in or out of Lond except their Branch Establishments, 36 Farrate, Sheffie and 19 Thornton Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire; and th who desire cheap and genuine Clothing, Hats, Boots, Sh Hosiery, General Outfits, &c., should send to 154, 155, 15 and 157, Corner of the Minories, opposite the Church and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly reques to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Ru dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from deliver ing letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change.

Sect. XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter paper, or parcel, *must be paid at once on delivery*, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
9th June, 1851.

NEW BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN INDIA are furnished with all the New and popular works at HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE from the surplus copies (perfect, clean, and newly bound) withdrawn from Saunders and Otley's extensive SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, CONDUIT Street, HANOVER Square. London Catalogues are published periodically, and may be obtained, without charge, on application direct to Messrs SAUNDERS AND OTLEY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, Manockjees buildings, Colaba, by the Proprietor JOHN MACFARLANE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY 18TH JULY, 1851. [No. 20.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK,

On WEDNESDAY *evening The usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroatlie at 7 o'lock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 oeclock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....	Rs 15	Per Quarter.....	Rs. 4½
Per Half Year.....	„ 8	Per Month.....	„ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines.....	Rs. 3	Above 10 lines, per line...	...As. 2
Repetitions.....	„ 1½	Repetitions do.....	„

Discount allowed to the Trade.
Contracts made for long periods.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" has the pleasur to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums which have been duly placed to account as below:—

July 12th.	M. G. C. Gilder.....	Rs. 4	8 0
do do	W. S. Price, Esq	„ 8	0 0
do do	Mrs Col. Duff.....	„ 1	12 0
do 14	W. B. Mainwaring, Esq.....	„ 8	0 0

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

G ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSERS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, rries a Surgeon.

ns of the Cabins may be had on application to
mbay 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOMBAY PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ON and after 1st June next, the rates of passagemoney will be reduced to the following:—

Bombay to Point de Galle	Rs. 190.
Penang	„ 400.
Singapore	„ 470.
Hong Kong	„ 700.
Madras	„ 290.
Calcutta	„ 420.

A deduction from the above rates for native passengers, victualling themselves.

In order to accommodate officers &c. visiting to proceed to Penang, Singapore &c., for the benefit of their health, or on short leave of absence, return tickets will be issued for the double passage on reduced terms.

Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, } JOHN RITCHIE,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship MALTA, (1300) Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched on 18th July, for the above Ports taking cargo and Passengers, also for Madras, and Calcutta, Suez, Malta, Constantinople, and Southampton.

Last Shipping day, 15th July.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, }
Bombay, 30th June 1851. }

EXTENTION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.

ON or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's first-class Steam Ships will be dispatched as an Extra Ship from CALCUTTA for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

In communication with these extra steam ships from Calcutta, the Company will despatch from Bombay, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam ship for Aden, to meet there the ship from Calcutta. At Aden the passengers, parcels and goods, from Bombay, will be transfered to the Calcutta ships, and be conveyed to Suez.

At Alexandria one of the Company's Steam Ships will receive the passengers, parcels and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

OUTWARD ROUTE.—In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first class steam ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for Alexandia, touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels and goods, to those places, and also via Egypt, to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China. But passengers, parcels and goods, for Bombay and Western India, will be conveyed from Southampton in the mail steamers leaving that port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

N. B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised, and reduced rates of passage money and freight, apply at their Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and at Southampton.

(Signed) C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ENGLAND

ON or about the 1st September next, the Peninsular and and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will start a first class Steam Ship from BOMBAY for ADEN in connection with the Extra Steamer which leaves Calcutta on the 21st August, with Passengers and Cargo for England.

Passengers by the Steamer can be booked to Southampton and the whole amount of Passage money (including transit through Egypt) can be paid in Bombay.

Goods and Parcels can be conveyed at reduced rates, and arrive at Southampton within five weeks after shipment.

Rates of Passage money will be published in a few days, and every other information can be obtained by applying at the Company's Office.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, } Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1851. }

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

FOR SALE in 3 dozen cases—Port Wine from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the Godown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

NOW on sale at the godowns of the undersigned, No. 12 Apollo Street the undermentioned stores, which from their moderate prices and really fine qualities are much recommended.

SHERRY, fine Pale Brown Golden.	qts	Rs.	18 to 20	per doz.
Superior do do	do	do	22 to 24	do
Very best do do	do	do	26	do
PORT, Fine old Crusty	do	do	18 at 20	do
Superior	do	do	22 to 24	do
do	pts	do	12	do
MADEIRA, very fine	qts	do	20	do
Superior	do	do	24	do
London particular	do	do	26	do
CLARET, of denominations	do	do	18 to 20	do
very superior la Rose	do	do	24	do
do do	pts	do	12	do
CHAMPAGNE, Superior creaming,	qts	do	45	do
do	do	do	39	do
do	pts	do	21	do
SPIRITS—Brandy of denominations,	qts	do	18 to 20	do
do Superior do do	do	do	24	do
in cases of 15 bottles per case			15	do
Gin, Scheidam		do	15	do
Old Tom		do	18	do
do Superfine do		do	30	do
Rum, fine old Jamaica		do	18	do
Whiskey, choice Glenlivet		do	18	de

OILMAN'S STORES of every description, a small consignment just landed.

Very fine Old Cheeroots Nos. 2 and 3.

BEER IN PINTS.

A Small quantity, just ripe .....Rs. 4 per d

DILLON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

N. B.—Observe the address,—No 12, Apollo Street.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS-ANGLO FRENCH COMPANY. CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom house—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, to convey passengers by Post, with confidential Couriers.—Apply—

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.—

MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.

ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.

MARSEILLES—M. Chalsanqui, Hotel Beauveau.

LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopgate Street.

CHEMICAL TESTING IN THE ARTS.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO. supply every description of ACCURATE GRADUTATED APPARATUS for Chemical Testing in the Arts, Alcalimeters, Acidimeters, Acetimeters, Chlorimeters, Ammoniameters, Glass Hydrometers of every description in Single Spindles, or in Sets. Balances and weights, Decimal Measures, and Apparatus of all kinds for Analytical Operations. Chemical Museums, 53, Baker Street, London; and 40 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

PHILOSOPHICAL & CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c. &c.

ANDREW DUNLOP, No. 21, Rampart Row, is prepared to execute, on very favorable terms, orders for the above articles,—procuring them from Griffin & Co., HORNE, THORNTHWAITE, & WOOD, or any other Manufactured indicated by theparties ordering.

GREAT EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

THE undersigned expects to receive by next mail a limited number of copies of the first three or four numbers of GILBERT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, cheap edition, for which subscribers' names will be registered. The price charged will be at the rate of twelve annas the shilling.

JAMES CHESSON

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly requested to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Rules dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change.

Sect. XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, *must be paid at once on delivery*, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
9th June, 1851.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, have kindly permitted reference to be made to

Camberwell, March 1851.

HOLMFOOT SEMINARY.

NEAR LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-S

MISS MACDONALD receives a limit
YOUNG LADIES from India and the C
following Terms—Clothing included;—

Board, Instruction in the English Language, History, Geography, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic; French, Italian, and German; Music and Drawing, with Residence during the Holidays; Washing, and Seabathing.—Under 10 years of age	50 GUINEAS
Under 13 years of age	60
Under 15 years of age	70

The only extra charge made by Miss M. is for Medical Attendance, when necessary.

MISS MACDONALD has the experience of her Widowed Mother to assist her in rendering her Establishment a comfortable Home to the YOUNG LADIES placed under her care.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I AM persuaded that MISS MACDONALD'S Establishment will be most efficiently conducted, and that it will afford the blessing of a strictly religious education, combined with intellectual improvement, and all those physical advantages which are so essential to the health of children from India and other warm climates; while, at the same time, the Terms are as moderate as possible, and suited to meet the wishes of Officers and others with limited incomes.

A. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Late Superintending Surgeon Bombay Army."

14, ROYAL TERRACE, RAMSGATE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI